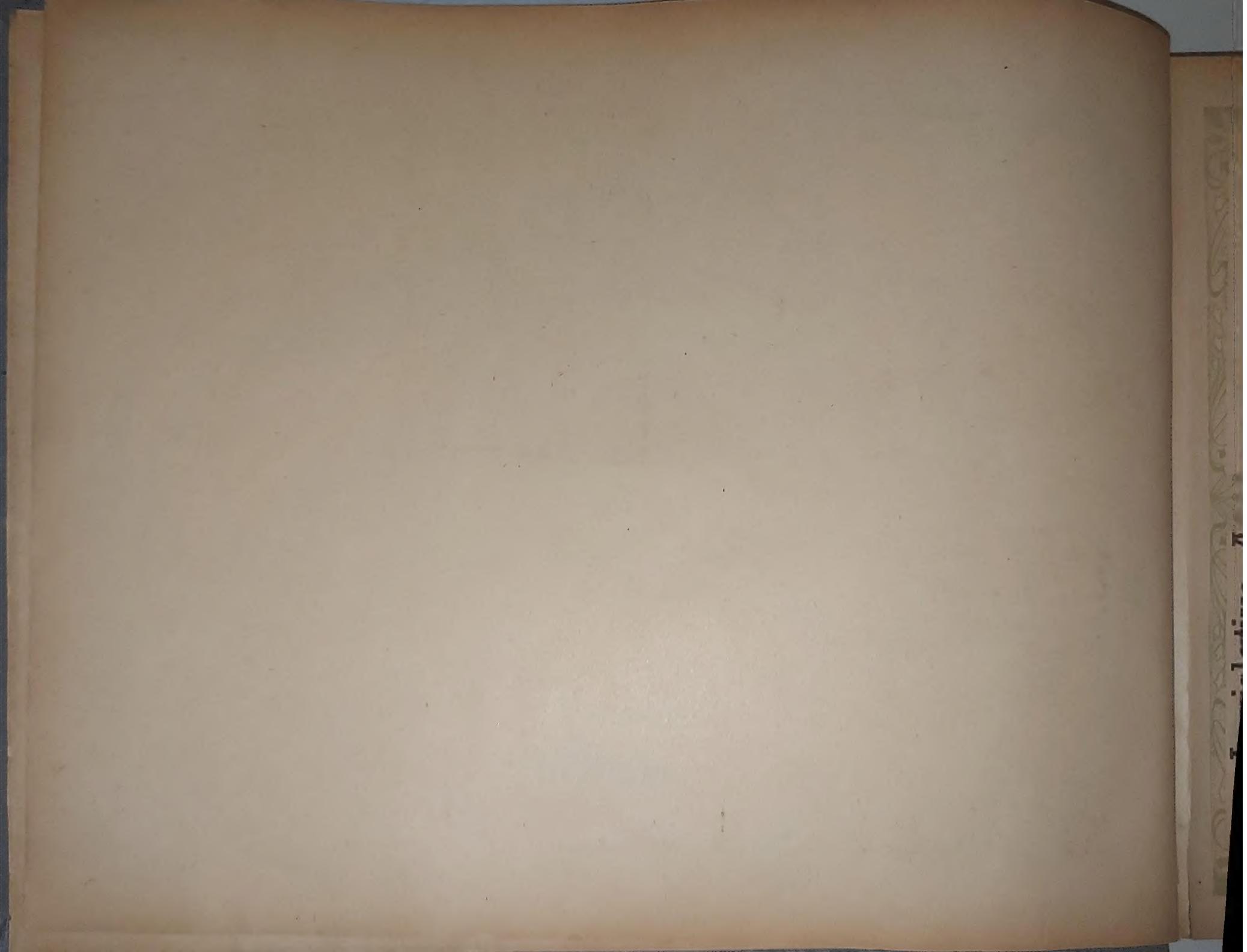


CARTES  
POSTALES

PROPERTY OF  
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF ~~SCOTLAND~~  
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

PROPERTY OF  
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.B.) OF CANADA  
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1944-7



# bec Legislative A



Lieut.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie

## Brilliant Young Soldier Killed Leading Regiment in France

THE Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada has lost one of its most distinguished leaders in the death of Lieut.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, 36, commanding officer of the First Battalion, killed in action on the Normandy front. Official word was received here yesterday by his wife, the former Muriel Jamieson, of 3065 Cedar avenue.

In a courageous attempt to move forward to join two of his companies trapped in a superior enemy attack, Lieutenant Colonel Cantlie came under the enemy's fire and died fighting. In the tradition of one of Canada's most prominent military families. The third of his family to command the Black Watch, he was the son of the late Lieut. Col. James Cantlie, who commanded the Cameron Highlanders of Winnipeg in the Great War, and the nephew of Lieut. Col. George S. Cantlie, who was appointed commander of the 42nd Battalion, Black Watch, in the Great War. His cousin, Lieut. Col. S. D. Cantlie, took command of the First Battalion in December 1941.

### An Accomplished Soldier

A graduate of Royal Military College, Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie had a brilliant military career, culminated by his appointment as commanding officer of the Black Watch last April, when he replaced Col. G. P. Henderson, M.B.E., who had succeeded the late commander's cousin the previous year. Receiving his early education at Selwyn House and Appleby School, he won the Sword of Honor as an outstanding student when he graduated from R.M.C. in 1929.

Promoted to captain in militia days, Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie went active with his crack unit in 1939. In the summer of 1940 he was posted overseas as captain and adjutant. A short while later he returned to Canada as instructor at R.M.C. in 1941, and after a senior officers' staff course at Kingston, went back overseas in 1942 and was posted to the Headquarters Staff of the Fourth Division.

For a short time Lieutenant-Colonel Cantlie was battalion commander last year and was again posted to staff duties with the Canadian Army Headquarters. Several months ago, he was re-posted to command the First Battalion, Black Watch.

Well Known In Business

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1941



Major E. Ronald Bennett



Major Douglas H. McCallum

**KILLED IN ACTION:** Major Bennett, 27, of the Black Watch, has been killed in action, according to word received by his wife, the former Janet Dobell, of 1300 Redpath Crescent; and Major McCallum, Royal Canadian Engineers, previously reported missing, is now listed as killed in action in France. His wife, the former Hazel Robertson, lives at 3541 Van Horne avenue. Major Bennett, nephew of Viscount Bennett, was born at Hopewell Cape, N.B., and received his education at Bishop's College School, McGill University and Osgoode Hall where he had completed his second year in the law school. He joined the Black Watch at the outbreak of war, was commissioned in 1940 and proceeded overseas in February, 1941. He was promoted captain in 1943 and received his majority in France. He is the son of Capt. and Mrs. Ronald V. Bennett of Sackville, N.B., a brother, Lieut. H. Harrison Bennett, is serving in France with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa. Major McCallum, only son of Mrs. D. Ernest Cooke, of Lachute, commanded a Field Company of the Engineers. He was one of three officers who went overseas with an advance party from Ottawa in November, 1939.



Q.M.S.  
John Rose



Cpl.  
McCubbin



Cpl. G. Mervyn  
Gale  
Missing



L/Cpl. Bruce R.  
Ducat  
Missing



Cpl.  
J. McKechnie  
Pte.  
Bert Sangster



### WOUNDED:

Word received here reports that these four Montrealers have been wounded in action on the Normandy front. Quartermaster Sergeant Rose, whose wife lives at 5350 Eleventh avenue, Rosemount, enlisted four years ago with the 17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars. Son of Mrs. M. Rose and the late Mr. Rose, of 596 Bourbonnieres street, he went overseas with the 7th Reconnaissance Regiment in 1941. Corporal McCubbin, son of Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin, 21 David street, Montreal East, has been serving overseas with the Black Watch. Corporal McKechnie, whose parents live at 1099 Woodland avenue, Verdun, was employed by Fairchild Aircraft before enlisting. Well known in Verdun sport circles, he has a brother serving in France. Private Sangster, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Sangster, of Rosemere, was educated at Woodland and Verdun High Schools before enlisting with the Black Watch in 1940.



Pte. John C.  
Houston  
Missing



Pte. Stanley  
Matulis  
Wounded

### CASUALTIES:

Further Black Watch casualties in France are noted above. Corporal Gale, whose wife, the former Dorothy Barton, and two small sons, live at 367 Maple street, Ville St. Pierre, joined the regiment in 1940. He is the son of C. K. Gale and the late Mrs. Gale, of Outremont. Corporal Ducat, overseas since June, 1940, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Ducat, of 308 May avenue, Verdun. He has a brother, Keith, in the navy overseas. Private Houston, 19, was in the regimental band, having been associated with the Salvation Army band since the age of five. Son of Mrs. George Houston, of 4643 St. Catherine street east, and the late Mr. Houston, he had been overseas a year. His father was a veteran of the Great War, and he a brother, George, 20, is a gunner in the R.C.A. Private Matulis, who joined the Reserve Army at 18 and was in active service last year, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Matulis, of 22 Sixth avenue, Ville St. Pierre.

## CANADA AT WAR

### Turbo

So far Canada's mushrooming aircraft industry has delivered 13,000 out of 18,300 planes ordered (2,500 for the U.S. Army & Navy). But Canada produces no aircraft engines. Last week Munitions Minister Clarence Decatur Howe announced that the Dominion had formed a new crown (Government-owned) company, Turbo Research Ltd. Purpose: development of jet-propulsion engines for aircraft and gas turbines.

Turbo will have a plant in Canada, branch offices in London, work closely with a similar British crown company.

Turbo's plant will be located at Leaside near Toronto, next to the most remarkable of Canadian war babies, Research Enterprises Ltd. (fire-control clocks for British warships, radar equipment). To head Turbo, the Dominion also borrowed one of Research Enterprises' executives, slender Brigadier Frederick Campbell Wallace, onetime amateur boxer. Brigadier Wallace was four times wounded in World War I, commanded an ack-ack battery in France, escaped at Dunkirk. He came to Canada to speed up a hush-hush research job Canada undertook for Britain.

### THE SERVICES

#### The Baby of Them All

Not counting Canada's topkick Lieut. General H. D. G. Crerar, 56, the men leading the Dominion's fighting divisions in World War II are: Lieut. General Guy Granville Simonds, 41; Lieut. General Edson L. M. ("Tommy") Burns, 47; Major General Rodney F. L. Keller, 42 (recently wounded); Major General Christopher Vokes, 40; Major General Bertram Mervil Hoffmeister, 37; Major General Charles Foulkes, 41; Major General George Kitching, 34. Their average age: 40-plus.

But last week these military fledglings had to move over to make room for the baby of them all. Promoted from Brigadier to Major General was Daniel Charles Spy of Halifax. He is a ripe old 31.

Bean-lean and durable, General Spry was striding in the footsteps of his dad, Daniel W. B. Spry, a Canadian Major General in World War I. Winnipeg-born, he joined the Canadian Army in 1932. At war's start he went overseas as a captain. Within a year he was a major. Two years later he was personal assistant to Canada's Lieut. General A. G. L. McNaughton (retired).

As lieutenant colonel, General Spry led a regiment through Sicily. From Italy, he once wrote home that he had fought two full weeks without undressing once. In Italy last month he won a D.S.O. What his new assignment would be the High Command would not say. A good guess: he will get wounded General Keller's 3rd Division, now fighting in France.



ARMY'S SPRY  
Fledglings moved over.

#### "Don't Send Reinforcements"

The Black Watch's World War I record includes names like the Somme, Arras, Amiens, Canal-du-Nord, Saint Julien. All three of the Regiment's battalions swarmed up Vimy Ridge together. At bloody Passchendaele, they shed their muddy kilts, charged across no man's land with shrtails flying. Like other kiltie regiments, they were known to the Germans as "Ladies from Hell." Of the Regiment's 11,954 men of all ranks who went



BLACK WATCH'S GRIFFIN  
His orders were to go ahead.

out with the C.E.F. 2,613 were killed, 6,014 wounded, 821 were decorated, six got coveted Victoria Crosses. Last week Montrealers soberly watched mounting casualty lists, knew that the blood of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada was being shed again.

In peace, the Black Watch is one of the Dominion's most social regiments, officered by men from Montreal's top-drawer families. It sports kilts and tartan trews, bagpipes and neat black Highlander caps with red hackles. In war it now wears khaki battle dress and is one of the fightingest regiments. Its men, some of them veterans of Dieppe, are now in Normandy. On July 25 they had been ordered to take a ridge just east of May-sur-Orne. But something went wrong. *Toronto Globe and Mail* Correspondent Ralph Allen told what happened.

"Their route was uphill. The tanks tried to go with them, but . . . could hardly move without being pasted. . . . Once the infantry got over the ridge they were absolutely on their own. . . . The ridge was a solid mass of enemy armor. . . ."

Lieut. Colonel Stuart Cantlie of Montreal, third in his family to command the Regiment, was killed. So was the officer who took his place. Command then went to Major Phil Griffin, only 24, of Vancouver. "His orders were to go ahead. . . . They did—smack into a German trap.

"Their ammunition gave out. . . . Only a handful ever came back. . . . The last man out brought this message [from Griffin]: 'Don't send reinforcements. We have too many men here now.'"

#### The Better 'Ole

Frederick Albert Howell learned about wartime economics.

Sturdy, freckled and 5 ft. 3, Howell used to be an apprentice printer in the Regina, Sask., *Leader-Post* composing room. In 1942, he quit and went to war. At the R.A.F.'s big Moncton, N.B. station he learned to repair instruments, became a leading aircraftman. One day he learned that any serviceman who had worked at an "essential" job and who could produce a letter from his former employer stating he was needed, could get a discharge.

Off to Regina Freddie Howell went on his very next leave. His employers, scraping the bottom of the manpower barrel, were delighted to see him. Sure he could get his job back. Pay? He would have to start at the regular union rate that he was getting when he left: \$13 a week. Freddie protested. He was a man now. He had a girl, too. He could not live on \$13 a week, much less get married.

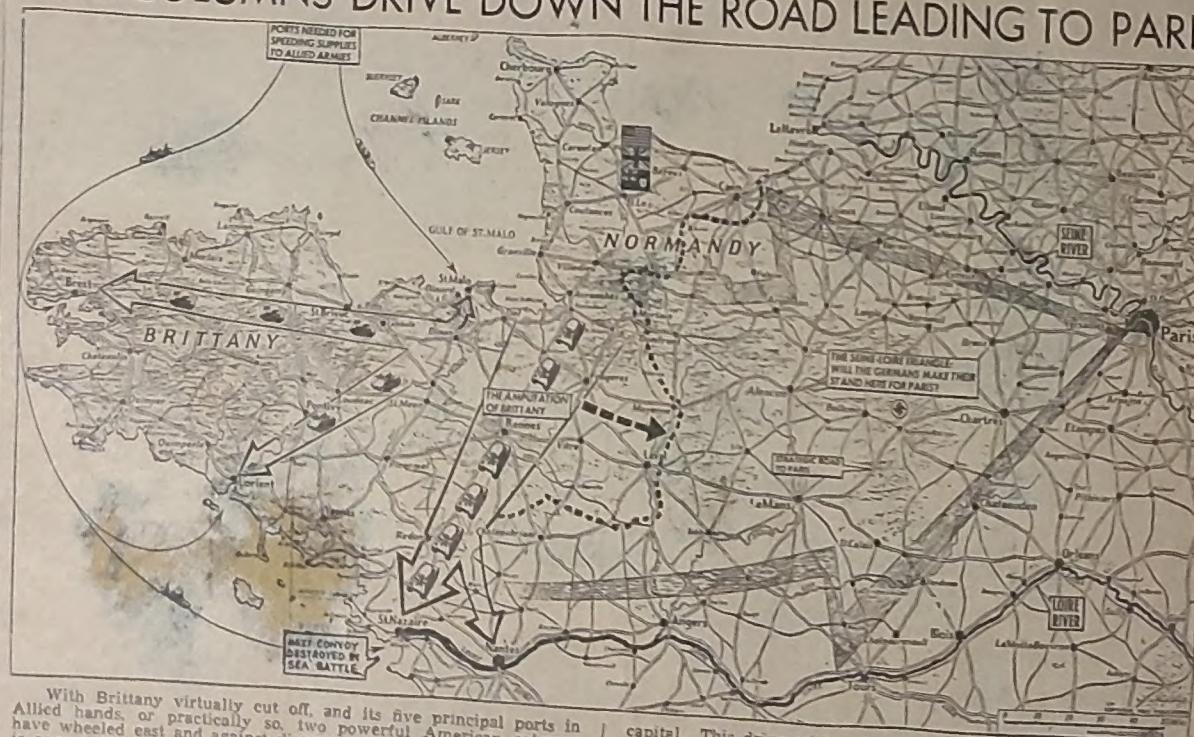
Howell did some quick addition. In the R.C.A.F. he got roughly \$60 a month, and if he married while in the service there would be about \$37.50 more. Total: \$97.50. Last week Freddie Howell was headed back to Moncton and the R.C.A.F.

ANALYSIS OF CASUALTIES -- 1 RMC

as at 19 November, 1944

	<u>OFFICERS</u>	<u>OTHER RANKS</u>
Killed in Action	24	313
Missing	5	89
Prisoners of War	2	101
Wounded	39	684
Sick	13	226
Injured	2	45
Missing, reported Safe	2	37
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1495</b>

**2 U.S. COLUMNS DRIVE DOWN THE ROAD LEADING TO PARIS**



With Brittany virtually cut off, and its five principal ports in Allied hands, or practically so, two powerful American columns have wheeled east and against disorganized German resistance, one is approaching Le Mans, which is but 110 miles from the French

capital. This drive will make the fierce German resistance against the British and Canadians in the Caen area useless. Mayenne and Chateau Gontier are among the towns on the road captured by the Americans.

IN MEMORIA

Fitting tribute was paid to the dead by the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (RHR) of Canada when services were held in the village cemetery at Ossendrecht, Holland, recently.

In order to secure the vital causeway leading out to the Beveland peninsula, on the north bank of the Scheldt, and thus open the great port of Antwerp to the ships of the United Nations, many Canadians died - for such is the price of victory. Among the regiments taking part in these battles the Black Watch had quite a number of men killed in action.

Preceeded by Requiem Mass, the Burial Services were conducted by H/Capt. Kenny and Royle, Roman Catholic and Church of England padres. A detachment of officers and men, under command of Lt. Col. B. R. Ritchie, O.C. of the Black Watch; representatives of other units; and many villagers were present. Before the service the villagers came forward to decorate the graves with flowers, and amongst these was a large basket of dahlias with a card inscribed "Hommage et reconnaissance aux glorieux heros canadiens. - Paroisse d'Ossendrecht." At the appropriate moment Col. Ritchie stepped forward to cast earth upon the plot, and the service was concluded with the "Lament" played by the pipe band.

On the following Sunday a memorial service was held in the cemetery by the local parishes, and wreathes of flowers were laid upon the graves by representatives from three parishes. Each of them had an orange ribbon with the words "Hommage aux nos libérateurs."

Amongst the prayers offered during the burial services the following were included:

"We give Thee humble and hearty thanks, O merciful God, for the lives and examples of thy servants; for their high ideals and aspirations; for their ready response to the call of their country; for their cheerfulness and courage in the midst of suffering and danger; for their steadfastness in the hour of death. Grant unto them, O Lord, joy and peace and greater opportunities of service in the new life to which Thou hast called them; for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord.

"And as we bless thy holy Name for these thy servants departed this life in thy faith and love, so we beseech Thee to give us who remain grace to follow their good example, and to carry on the work which they began. Grant, O Lord, we pray Thee that the offering of their lives may not have been made in vain; that we and all thy people may hear the call to nobler living which sounds in our ears from the graves of those who died that we might live; that we may dedicate our lives anew to the work of bringing in Thy Kingdom upon earth; so that out of these years of sin and misery and loss, there may arise a world where men shall dwell together as brothers under Thee, Our Heavenly Father; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

And this for the families:

"Grant, O Lord, to all who are bereaved, the spirit of faith and courage, that they may have strength to meet the days to come with steadfastness and patience, not so swaying as those without hope, but in thankful remembrance of Thy great goodness in past years, and in the sure expectation of a joyful reunion in the heavenly places; and this we ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Photographs of the service and cemetery were taken by the Canadian Army Photo and Film Unit. Arrangements will be made to advise the next of kin of the men who rest here when these pictures become available.

## SECOND SECTION AGES 13 TO 26

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Gazette 25/3/45

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### WOUNDED SAVING HACKLE



SGT. JACK MCINNIS, from a sketch by Pte. Bob Loughed, well known in local art circles through his paintings in Montreal and New York art galleries. Pte. Loughed is attached to the Auxiliary Services Branch of Military District No. 4. Sgt. McInnis suffered his latest wounds while saving his red hackle.

### First Black Watch Man to Gain M.M. in This War Returns Home

Bearing the proud distinction of being the first Black Watch soldier to win the Military Medal in this war, Sgt. Jack McInnis, a gold miner from South Porcupine, Ont., who claims Montreal as his "second home" even though he was born at Manilla, Ont., has arrived back here from overseas, to be herded into hospital for further treatment to wounds he received in France and Belgium.

Every inch a soldier, he continually switched conversation off himself and onto the men of his famed battalion. "I travelled over 400 miles to join them," he said, "and I've still got to be shown a greater pack of soldiers, English, American or any other nationality. It was really wonderful to see them in action, wanting to live, but unable to do so."

He joined the regiment in September 1944, catching up with his buddies in France, serving throughout the bitter fighting in that country until he was wounded. He missed the "Belgium fun" through being hospitalized and was for

action leading to the winning of the Military Medal reads as follows:

"On July 25, 1944, an infantry regiment (Black Watch) consolidating at St. Andre sur Orne, was subjected to heavy mortar and artillery fire, which continued during the night.

"Due to the intensity of the enemy's fire, several attempts to bring rations in to the men in these forward posts had failed. Sgt. McInnis, with complete disregard for the danger involved personally made several trips with the much needed supplies, crawling and running between the dug-in forward positions.

"Ammunitions and weapons were needed at these posts late in the night and again Sgt. McInnis succeeded in getting through with the continuous intense fire.

"His extreme courage, coolness, determination and devotion to duty made possible the defence of the

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Section

II

VOL. LXXVII, No. 74

### Awards Made Montrealers

N. McLean, H. Girard,  
P. Cormack Honored

A member of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada has been mentioned in dispatches, and two other soldiers who have lived here have been decorated for gallantry, according to lists of new awards issued last night and today by the Department of National Defence.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal was awarded to C.S.M. Norman McLean, who was living at 7060 Denormandville street when he enlisted at the start of the war. Promoted corporal and then sergeant in quick succession, he went overseas in June, 1940. He was born in Winnipeg, but worked in Saskatchewan before the war. His father, Albert McLean lives at Duck Lake.

Pte. Hippolyte Girard, 27, infantryman, whose mother lives at Senneterre, Abitibi, where he lived as well as in Montreal, was awarded the Military Medal.

Pte. Peter Cormack, 26, of the Black Watch, whose mother, Mrs. Jessie B. Cormack, lives at 7441 Stuart avenue, was mentioned in dispatches.

Private Cormack last year was reported missing from June until September. He enlisted at the outbreak of war, and went overseas in August, 1940, with the 1st Battalion of his regiment. He married overseas, and his wife is said to be living in Edinburgh. A brother, Tom, is serving in the Canadian Armored Corps.

Private Girard was born at Cozicelle, Que., and was a miner before his enlistment in July, 1940. He went overseas a year later.



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THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL

## CANADIAN NURSES IN NORMANDY



LT. M. GREEN, Glace Bay, N.S.; CAPT. H. M. BOUTILIER, Sydney, N.S., and MAJ. (P.M.) MOYS MACDONALD, Halifax, R.C.A.M.C., inspect one of the German guns knocked out in the first stages of the invasion. Canadian Army Overseas Photo Through WIB

## Nova Scotians In Overseas Hospital Unit

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Nov. 23 (CP) — Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island contributed practically the entire personnel of the No. 7 General Hospital of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, which sailed in the great armada carrying the 5th division to Britain. Their safe arrival was announced today.

Presently under the command of Colonel N. M. Halkett, of Ottawa, the unit was organized a year and a half ago and, until sailing, staffed the 500-bed base hospital at Debert, N.S., the largest military encampment in the Maritimes.

Its staff of 19 medical officers, three padres, a paymaster, a dentist, two pharmacists, a matron, 49 nursing sisters, a dietitian, a home sister, two physiotherapy aids and 150 orderlies was designed to man a 600-bed hospital.

### AWAITING ARRIVAL

They left the bulk of their equipment behind, but sailed in the knowledge that some \$500,000 worth of hospital equipment had been awaiting their arrival in England for some time.

Their joy at sailing was tempered by the grave illness of Lieut.-Col. G. R. Burns, of Halifax, officer in charge of medicine. Stricken the night before the unit moved aboard ship, Lieut.-Col. Burns died at Debert while they were on the high seas.

"After three months of intensive training," the registrar, Major B. F. Miller, of New Waterford, N.S., related, "we took over the new hospital at Debert. That's quite a place—24 separate buildings."

"We operated during one six-month period without a fatality. Our record for a single day was 512 patients and in our peak month we treated 2498 patients."

The nursing sisters, under Matron Moya MacDonald, of Halifax, all graduate nurses, were selected from a huge list of applicants from various parts of the Maritimes. Most of the orderlies had previous experience as first aid workers in Nova Scotia coal mines.

### NEWEST TRANSPORT

The unit shared the largest and newest of the convoy's transports with British Columbia regiments. Completed but two years ago, the huge craft had never carried a peacetime passenger.

The unit shared the largest and beautiful circular lounge was more like that in some swank night club than the usual drab troopship. To the music of a swing band, the nursing sisters danced, laughed and made small talk with their own officers and the British Columbians.

## Maritime Nurses Arrive Overseas To Serve With Military Hospital Unit

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, Nov. 24 — (CP) — Nursing sisters of the No. 7 Canadian General Hospital were "awfully keen" about going overseas, Matron Moya MacDonald, of Halifax, said just before the unit sailed with the 5th Division.

Matron MacDonald said the girls, practically all Nova Scotians and graduates of Nova Scotia hospitals, had been carefully selected from a "huge" list of applicants. Mobilized about a year ago, the nurses had served at Debert and other Maritime military hospitals until a few days before sailing.

"We're completely trained and ready for action," she declared. "You can say that we're all awfully keen to be on our way at last and to be getting into what seems to be more important military nursing."

Graduating from the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence, in 1925, Matron MacDonald has had a long career as a military nurse—and one period overseas in this war already behind her.

She joined the staff of the Halifax military hospital in 1927 and was appointed to the permanent force as a nursing sister in 1931. She served at various Canadian stations, including Quebec, Saint John, N.B., and Esquimalt, B.C.

After a period at headquarters, Ottawa, she was appointed matron of No. 1 Neurological Hospital,

which went overseas in August, 1940.

"We arrived just in time to spend our debarkation leave in London during the September blitz, but we didn't let that spoil our fun," she recalled.

Her unit was stationed not far from Coventry, and although a military hospital, she said it treated hundreds of the victims of the great raid on that city.

She returned to Canada in August, 1941, to take command of No. 7, asked if she was glad to be going over again she replied emphatically: "I should say."

### Serving In Group

The unit's assistant matron is nursing sister J. Nelson of Upper Stewiacke, N.S.

Here are some of the others, with the hospitals in which they trained: Helen Crease of Amherst, N.S.; St. Martha's Hospital, Antigonish; Claire MacKinnon of Sydney, Halifax Infirmary; Moya Jack of Halifax, Yarmouth, N.S., Hospital; Bessie MacKinnon of Charlottetown, Charlottetown Hospital; Max Hertz of Charlottetown, Charlottetown Hospital, and Elizabeth Graham of Antigonish, Toronto General.

Their dietitian is Elizabeth Wright of Port Hope, Ont., a graduate of Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., and the two physio-therapy aids are Jean Sutherland of Brantford, Ont., and Florence Peters of Toronto, both graduates of Toronto University.

VOL. LXXVII, No. 141

# Black Watch Ends War In Blaze of Glory

**Far-Famed Canadian Unit Suffers  
2,500 Casualties Since Normandy Invasion**

By Allan Nickleson

FAREL, Germany, June 14 — (C.P.) — The far-famed Canadian Black Watch, always in the thick of the fiercest battles, suffered nearly 2,500 casualties including 130 officers from the time of its Normandy landing July 6 up to the unconditional surrender of the German Army 10 months later. Nearly 450 members of this crack unit were killed.

At times during the bitter battling of the early campaign companies were all but cut to pieces. But they inflicted far greater casualties on the enemy and took hundreds of prisoners besides.

Men of the Black Watch—the Royal Highland Regiment—always will remember the major battles before crossing of the Rhine that began the final victory drive. There were the bloody struggles of the Hochwald, Xanten, and around Caen and St. Andre. There were many others.

### Story of Gallantry

But these have long ago been recorded. This, then, is an account of Black Watch gallantry since the crossing of the Rhine at the Rees bridgehead March 28, along with other units of the Fifth Brigade of the Second Canadian Division.

At that time Maj. Eric Motzfeldt of Montreal was acting commanding officer because the C.O., Lt.-Col. Bruce Ritchie of Montreal, had been posted to England after holding command the previous eight months.

Post-Rhine battles began during "operation plunder" April 1 when the Watch moved back into Holland from Germany and liberated Terborg with the aid of Fort Garry Horse tanks.

There was heavy opposition, both from a windmill on the outskirts from which poured automatic fire and from a high wooded hill on the edge of the town, which bristled with machine-guns and from which the enemy had been shooting up all approaches to the town.

At one point during fighting for the hill Cpl. R. E. Stacey of Toronto took over his platoon when the commander was wounded and, in the woods of Maj. Val Traversy of Montreal, the present commanding officer of the battalion, "if Stacey hadn't succeeded the battalion attack wouldn't have finished."

### Surrounded By Huns

Then the Watch moved north ahead of the rest of the brigade and, with their flanks fully exposed, organized into a large jock column with troops riding on Fort Garry tanks. In 24 hours the battalion moved eight miles with Germans all around them and secured the Third Division's Axis at Steenderen after minor battles all the way and despite the fact they were vastly outnumbered by the enemy.

During this advance Maj. Motz-

feldt used the Dutch underground with tremendous success. Underground members rode on bicycles ahead of the advance, looking as if they were "doing their morning shopping," and came back two hours later with exact locations and size of the enemy forces, and locations of mines and blown bridges.

Three days later the Watch moved over the Twenthe Canal, already taken by other brigades and moved on the town of Laren against bitter fire that included mortars and small rockets.

### Motzfeldt Wounded

The leading Fort Garry tanks and the Watch's "C" Company were badly shot up near the town and when one of the rockets landed beside tactical headquarters Motzfeldt was wounded in the arm, leg and head, a scout corporal was killed and about a dozen others wounded.

At this point, Major Traversy, as company commander, took over the battalion, reorganized the attack, including artillery fire on the town, and a few hours later Laren fell. The Watch suffered 40 casualties and took 75 prisoners.

The next day, April 6, Lt.-Col. Sydney Thomson, D.S.O., M.C., Salmon River, B.C., formerly of the Seaforth Highlanders, was posted to the unit as commanding officer and, with the front in Holland beginning to break up, the brigade made 20-mile jumps at a time in an effort to maintain contact with the Huns.

It became a series of river and canal crossing, with some opposition being met and hammered to pieces at each blown bridge. Meanwhile, enemy troops, bewildered and without transport, surrendered in droves.

### Main Park Cleared

In the brigade assault on the key enemy defence point at Croningen the Watch came under heavy fire, particularly on canals which surround the city, as they moved in April 15. By nightfall they were fighting in the main park and finally cleared it with flame-throwers, burning many Germans to death from a range of 40 yards. Watch casualties were light.

Next day, with almost all Groningen in the hands of the second Division, the Watch used Dutch

Prelate Is Speaker



A public service in Christ Church Cathedral last evening was addressed by RT. REV. G. K. A. BELL, Bishop of Chichester, England. Dr. Bell is in Canada at the invitation of the Canadian Council of Churches.

barges, drawn up alongside each other, as stepping stones to cross the last obstacle, break all German resistance there and take 300 prisoners. The Dutch bargemen brought up their vessels under fire and "did a wonderful job."

During the battle about 35 Germans, attempting to break out of the town, attacked Black Watch Headquarters but surrendered after some of them were wounded.

The Brigade then advanced into Germany with the objective of clearing the southern approaches to the Nazi key bastion of Oldenburg, only German city to surrender to the Canadian Army before the general capitulation. Near Oldenburg, the Black Watch switched to Delmanhorst where it was committed to holding the western approaches of Bremen while the British took that city.

### Brigade Plan Completed

Up to April 26 the Watch carried out a series of attacks up to Rathorn which secured the bank of the Weser river. Two days later the battalion took the town of Hude and that completed the brigade plan to secure the Bremen western approaches and control the eastern approaches to Oldenburg. As the battalion moved into Oldenburg Col. Thomson was ordered to brigade headquarters as an acting brigadier prior to service in the Pacific theatre.

Traversy, who had taken over as battalion C.O., was just about to issue orders for the Watch part in a planned attack towards Wilhelmshaven by the Second Canadian Division the following day when word came through the night of May 4 that the enemy in northwest Germany had surrendered. There were no wild celebrations. Veterans who had come through the war thought of "buddies" who had fallen.

Now the Black Watch has taken over private homes, offices and hotels as billets in this large town 12 miles south of Wilhelmshaven.

# Montreal Daily Star

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1945

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Brig. R. W. Mance, O.B.E.  
D.S.O.



Major Robert MacDuff  
D.S.O.

## 14 From Here Are Decorated

### 10 Officers, 4 Others Honored For Gallantry

Ten officers from Montreal and district, and four other ranks are included in two new lists of awards made to Canadian Army personnel overseas for gallantry in action, announced last night and this morning by the Department of National Defence.

The Department listed 71 awards in all including a bar to the Distinguished Service Order; 11 Distinguished Service Orders; 19 Military Crosses; eight Distinguished Conduct Medals.

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**AWARDED M.M.:** Sgt. W. F. Clements, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, who has been awarded the Military Medal for gallantry in the fighting on the Western Front. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Clements, of 5233 St. Urbain street, and has 12 years service with the Black Watch. Five of which have been overseas in this war. According to the citation accompanying the award, Sergeant Clements was reported "continually on his job in the regimental aid post, much of the time under fire from enemy guns and mortars," through such actions as the crossing of the River Orne at Caen, the capture of its, the tank attack on the crossroads south of its, and the action in the area of St. Andre sur Orne.

Lynch with another member of the Black Watch was caught in heavy mortar fire and insisted for the safety of a German farmhouse. The Germans thought they were alone in the cellar when, through a door leading to another room they heard noise. Their Sten gun magazines were empty and they had used all their hand grenades. "There wasn't much I could do," says Lynch, "so I grabbed the nearest object. It was a bottle. It might have been filled with beer. I didn't bother pausing to take it."

Lynch hoisted the bottle through. It shattered with a loud crash and six Germans walked out with their hands

## SGT. MAJ. F. GULLINE, MEMORIAL IS HELD

*Ex-Service — S.S. —*

Rev. H. Campbell Preaches  
at Service in Emanuel  
United Church

Frier Gulline was one of the most hot of young men who have come from this Dominion who hated war but were doing a job that had to be done, and they knew they were where they should be," declared Rev. Harvey Campbell, B.A., B.D., during the memorial service for Sgt.-Maj. Frier Gulline in Emanuel United Church last night.

Sgt.-Maj. Gulline of the Black Watch was killed while leading his men during an Allied assault on the Beveland Peninsula. He was buried in the cemetery at Ossendrecht, Holland.

It is fitting that we should hold a memorial service for him here at home," Mr. Campbell continued. "We, on this side of the water, need to get some things clear. And we can only get them clear when we see them against the life and death of a man like Frier Gulline."

"When Frier Gulline and men like him die in battle, the news comes to us with a special sharpness and poignancy; but when the first shock of grief has passed, we feel that in some way our souls are uplifted."

Mr. Campbell said that immortality is not given much thought by men under ordinary circumstances. The average man never really believes in it in our hearts. But when sudden sharp personal sorrow cuts right across our lives we face the question, examine the evidence and for the first time, really believe."

"Friends often seek to offer comfort by saying, 'Time will heal,' forgetfulness will come. But we don't want to forget. Let us through remembrance gain strength. Many a man has been thrust into oblivion by the short memories of friends. Let self-pity be pushed into the background, and bitterness and hysterical grief, but let there be no forgetting."

The prayers spoken at the service were those used during the mass funeral at Ossendrecht. Sgt.-Maj. Gulline was buried at the same time as the other members of the Black Watch who were killed during the battles that gave the Allies the port of Antwerp.

## "SECRET WEAPON" PROVES EFFECTIVE

By GERALD CLARK  
*Standard War Correspondent*

— March 17—(By G. C.)

Sergeant Paul Lynch of

Lachute, Que., avers the

most potent liquor in the

world is German, though he

will be hanged if he knows

the name of it.

Lynch with another member of the Black Watch was caught in heavy mortar fire and insisted for the safety of a German farmhouse. The Germans thought they were alone in the cellar when, through a door leading to another room they heard noise. Their Sten gun magazines were empty and they had used all their hand grenades.

"There wasn't much I could do," says Lynch, "so I grabbed the nearest object. It was a bottle. It might have been filled with beer. I didn't bother pausing to take it."

Lynch hoisted the bottle through. It shattered with a loud crash and six Germans walked out with their hands

*Standard 17/3/45*

THE GAZETTE, MONTREAL

## LIBERATED



**INVALIDED HOME: Capt.** J. L. Duchesne de Montrouge of Outremont, who recently was invalided home after four years overseas. Educated at St. Vincent School in Outremont and at Montreal College, he was with the Bank of Nova Scotia before enlisting with the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch, in 1940. He was overseas a short time. He was invalided home after being wounded in No man's land in 1942. An older brother is Major Leon, formerly of Le Regiment de Maisonneuve, and a second brother, Pierre, has been with the National Research Council since the outbreak of war.

## Drug Po Case Di

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1916

## **Welcomed Back to Canada**



A former commanding officer of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, **LIEUT-COL. ERIC MOTZFELD**, is shown above as he was met by his wife on returning to Montreal by hospital train which arrived in Bonaventure Station last night. He was seriously wounded in the same engagement in Normandy in which Lieut-Col. G. S. T. Cantlie, then commanding officer, was killed, but rejoined the unit later and rose to command it. The son-in-law of Sirs David Fraser, in charge of Red Cross activities in England during the war, Colonel Motzfeld, whose home is in Lancaster, Ont., was also greeted on arrival here by Col. P. P. Hutchinson, E.D., commandant of The Black Watch.

them, Arnold, in the R.C.A.F.,  
having recently returned to  
Canada.

Cpl. J. G. Madigan  
Wounded in Action

Cpl. James Gordon Madigan, 21, of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Madigan, 1111 10th Street, died Saturday morning at the hospital in Fort Garry, following an operation for appendicitis.



**Cpl. J. Madigan** previously em-  
ployed by Can-  
adian National  
Railways. A younger brother,  
Henry, is in the P.C.N.V.P., and  
he has five cousins in the Can-  
adian Active Army, and three in  
the naval service.

G. KIRKMAN.

should go on and not dominate them. We soon make friendships and common interests. This is the way a new world should be.

Pte. G. P. Laplante  
Severely Wounded

Pte. George Patrick Laplante, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse J. Laplante, of 1018 Bleary street, has been severely wounded in action, according to word received by his parents. His



Pte. G. Laplante went overseas with the first battalion and recently was awarded the Canadian Efficiency Medal. A brother, Pte. James, was killed in action last August and a second brother, Pte. Joseph, was wounded, also in August, and is now back on duty. Mr. Laplante has served in the United States Navy.

Y.M.-YWHA Group to  
"Clarke Eichelberger

— THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR. 11



**WOUNDED:** Capt. Edward Donald Price, 27, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Price, of 4531 Oldsmobile Avenue, who was recently promoted from the rank of lieutenant, is now reported to have been wounded in action. A graduate of Loyola College, he was attending McGill University at the outbreak of war. He left to take his commission and served at Gaget's Head, B.C., before being stationed at Fairbank. He was sent overseas in July, 1943, and was posted to The Ranch (15 B.R.).



Cpl. Cpl.  
Leo E. Leccayer E. W. Cavers  
**TWICE WOUNDED:** Cpl. Leccayer, of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, who is reported wounded while serving on the Western Front. He is the son of Mrs. Rose Leccayer, of 1558 Dorcas street, formerly of St. Lambert, and the late Oscar Leccayer. He enlisted in June, 1918, and went overseas the following year. Corporal Leccayer was previously wounded in action.

Pte. K. J. Ingram

# Gazette

SDAY, APRIL 11, 1945.

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## SKIRL OF PIPES IN GERMANY



The skirl of pipes wall in the hills and valleys of Germany as the Regimental Band of 1st Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada pipe the march past for victorious 1st Canadian Army troops driving into the heart of Nazi Germany to revenge their dead of Dieppe, Andre-sur-Orne, the Channel ports and the Holland-Germany line.

## CITRINE COMMENTS Local Veteran Is Held in Tim

V-bomb victims during a recent visit to southern England.

## Local Major, Private Ensure Rhine Success

By GERALD CLARK 1/3/45

Standard War Correspondent

With the Canadians in Germany, March 17—(By Cable)—The story of the action of a quick-thinking major and a hip-firing Bren gunner of Montreal's Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, who did much to ensure the success of the Canadian Army in its drive to clear the Germans from the west side of the Rhine, can now be disclosed.

The major was Company Commander Robert MacDuff of St. Anne de Bellevue, and the Bren gunner was 20-year-old John Koropchuk of Milgrave, Ont., who was fatally wounded.

The story of the major and the private stands out in the scores of stories of heroism you can tell about the men of the Black Watch who in 12 days took part in three full-scale attacks. It was on February 26, the opening of the second phase of the push toward the Rhine that the Montrealers started on the long and bloody road that took them on the river's bank. Their first objective was an escarpment near the town of Cugat. The orders were explicit. "Clear that hill of enemy. He dominates the ground to the south and west of our corps which cannot move until his observation points are wiped out."

### Communications Down

Four Black Watch companies moved in for their attack at 2:30 in the morning. One company lost direction in the blackness, another company became disorganized when its commanding officer was wounded. Heavy machine gun and mortar fire held up the men and they began filing back to the position occupied by Major MacDuff and his company who still awaited orders from battalion headquarters to proceed with their part of the attack. The orders never came because in the mortaring land wires and radio sets were knocked out.

But one company—C Company—had reached the top of the hill after flanking five German machine-gun posts. The company was led by Major John Taylor, of 23 Barat road, Westmount, who had been out of action since July, when on another hill near Saint Andre in Normandy, he had been wounded in the leg. His leg failed him again. He twisted it in the darkness as he jumped into a slit trench and landed on the stomach of a German. The German was

stunned one moment, dead the next. But Taylor and his men were threatened with annihilation unless the rest of the battalion could get to its objective.

### Surprise Element Lost

At the bottom of the slope MacDuff, still without wireless contact with battalion headquarters, called together officers of the remaining companies. There was agreement that the surprise element had been lost and that the three companies would have to change their plan of attack and proceed on their own initiative. The immediate mission was to hold C Company, and then to secure the escarpment so that the division massed on the south could advance.

In 10 minutes MacDuff had his new scheme ready. His men climbed on the backs of tanks that had been assigned to aid them, skirted up side roads and in face of the heaviest artillery bombardment any of the veterans had experienced, outflanked the Germans who thought the attack had been beaten off. The escarpment was captured and so were 150 prisoners.

Two days later Private Koropchuk entered the picture. The Black Watch was assigned to clear a corner of Hochwald Forest with its road junction so that light-skinned vehicles of an armored division could pour through the breach made by some of its tanks. The Montrealers moved through the minefield on the side of the road, winking out Germans. Lt. Doug Smail, Montreal football player, was killed as he led his platoon toward a house sheltering snipers.

### Sacrifice Successful

It was broad daylight when Koropchuk and his comrades were pinned down by concentrated fire from a nest of four machine guns. The road junction was still impassable to light vehicles of the armored division. "These are mine,"

Koropchuk shouted as he leaped toward the German machine guns, firing a Bren gun from his hip. He raced 50 yards through a hull of bullets and 13 yards from the enemy post fell and then rose to throw three grenades. When his comrades reached him he was dead. But four machine guns had been silenced, 23 Germans had been killed and 13 emerged from their dugouts with hands in the air.

On March 9, the Black Watch with flame-throwing tanks in the lead, advanced on some woods south of Xanten and helped clear the last Germans from this side of the Rhine.



**REPORTED SAFE:** Capt. John P. G. Kemp, 25, only son of Major and Mrs. J. Collin Kemp, of 70 Forden Avenue, Westmount, who was previously reported missing in action while serving with the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in France, is now reported wounded and safe in hospital in England. A student in the faculty of engineering in McGill University at the outbreak of the war, he joined the provisional officers' training course of the Black Watch, and was commissioned in 1940. He went overseas in February, 1941.

23-5-45

THE GAZETTE

## Montgomery, Hurt in Plane Crash, Carries Out Visit to Canadians

By WILLIAM BOSS

(Canadian Press War Correspondent)

Oldenburg, Germany, August 22.—(CP, Cable)—Although slightly injured today when his plane crashed into a tree at a nearby airport, Field Marshal Montgomery delayed his first official visit to the 3rd Canadian Division, occupation force in Germany, just long enough for cursory first aid before speeding to Oldenburg where 1,100 Canadians awaited him.

The Field Marshal carried on with a full program involving a half-hour speech, inspection of a

Col. A. T. James, of Saint John, N.B., officer commanding the hospital, attended the distinguished patient assisted by Maj. H. E. Applebyard of Oshawa, Ont., and Capt. G. C. Johnstone of Fenelon Falls, Ont. Maj. N. E. Dunn of Hamiota, Man., took X-rays.

Nursing Sister N. Condon of Montreal earned a smile and a "splendid, splendid, thank you very much" when she presented the field marshal with a cup of tea.

"I was determined to come here and see you," Field Marshal Montgomery later told the Canadians assembled in a hall here. He paid tribute to Canadian hospitals, particularly to the doctors and nurses who had attended him, and then reviewed the course of the war from Normandy to V-E Day. He also prophesied much hardship for the German people during the coming winter, when the effects of food and fuel shortages would be felt.

After the speech he returned briefly to the hospital, where his back was strapped up, then went to Gen. Vokes' headquarters to complete the program.

A composite guard of honor included platoons from occupation force battalions of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and the Regina Rifles, commanded by Maj. W. J. Weir of Toronto. Other guard officers were Capt. C. E. Law of New Westminster, B.C., and Lt. M. A. Crowe of Winnipeg. Sergeant-Major of the guard was O. Gardiner of Winnipeg. A Royal Canadian Armored Corps band under Bandmaster Philip Murphy of Windsor, Ont., played throughout the inspection and the presentation of medals.

The Canadians decorated included:

D.S.O.: Lt.-Col. L. S. Henderson, Victoria; Maj. A. J. Tedlie, Montreal; Maj. K. N. Webber, Halifax; M.C.: Capt. A. R. Keiller, Ottawa and Toronto; Capt. W. A. Walker, Canora, Sask.

M.M.: CQMS. R. F. Morrow, Prince Albert, Sask.; Rfsm. G. S. Butcher, Kenora, Ont.

Cpl. R. J. Leverl, also scheduled to receive the Military Medal, was not on parade.

Lt.-Col. W. G. Chubb of Calgary presented the recipients to the field marshal.



MAJ. A. J. TEDLIE

guard of honor at headquarters of Maj.-Gen. Chris Vokes, divisional commander and presentation of medals to eight Canadian and six British officers and men.

Gen. Vokes, who was at the airport, waiting for the commander of British occupation forces in Germany, rushed him to No. 16 Canadian General Hospital for preliminary treatment, then to the ceremonies, and then back to the hospital for a more detailed check-up.

Field Marshal Montgomery suffered contusions of the left ankle and right hand and a back injury—a small chip broken from a vertebra. His pilot and his personal aide escaped unscratched.

### HIGH COURAGE

## Army Man Gets Award Of D.S.O.

A Halifax officer, Capt. (Acting Major) Kenneth Neil Webber, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order for outstanding leadership and bravery in battle in Germany, the Defence Department announced today.

Capt. (A-Major) Webber is a native of Halifax and was a student at the time of his enlistment on the day of the outbreak of war. He rose steadily through the ranks, and was commissioned six months before he went overseas in April of 1942. He was promoted to his present rank in April of this year. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Webber of 28 Garden street.

According to the citation, the award of the Distinguished Service Order was given him because of "leadership and bravery of the highest order which influenced the brigade attack on Leer, (the key to the East Friesland Peninsula) Germany." The citation continues:

"In the initial assault on Leer, 'D' Company was detailed to cross the Leda River, land on the exposed right flank and cover the assault of the Highland Light Infantry and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders. The enemy was dug in on the dyke seventy-five yards from the river bank in strength and had four twenty millimetre guns, covering the river.

Under a partial smoke screen the company landed and while under fire, rushed the dyke. There was approximately 600 yards of dyke and Maj. Webber in spite of the fire they were under, proceeded to direct his men until the whole of the position was captured and all the enemy either killed or captured. The company then came under shell fire and increased small arms and a counter-attack came in. Maj. Webber personally directed the smashing of this with great disregard for personal safety. He then called down artillery fire on the sector that was shooting up the Highland Light Infantry and himself conducted a mopping up along the right flank of his own position.

"The inspired leadership and utter disregard of personal safety shown by Maj. Webber in leading his company first in assault boats and secondly over the bullet swept dyke was the means of establishing the right flank and allowing ensuing troops to go into and take the town.



IS DECORATED—Major K. N. Webber, Halifax, awarded the D.S.O., is shown above being decorated by Field Marshal Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, at Oldenburg, Germany. It was to attend this ceremony that the field marshal was flying when he had his recent airplane accident.

# MOVE TO SUSPEND MEAT RATION

## Halifax Army Officer's Heroism In

THE HALIFAX HERALD and  
THE HALIFAX MAIL constantly  
aim to be Human, Companion-  
able and Dependable Newspapers  
NET PAID  
Circulation over 80,000  
Daily

# THE HALIFAX MAIL

"What Stands If Freedom Fall? — Who Dies If England Lives?"

HALIFAX, CANADA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1945

VOLUME 67, No. 220

### Took Enemy Position, Beat Off Hun Counter-Attack

How a Halifax officer directed his company in the taking of an enemy position in Germany, either killing or capturing all of the Huns, then personally leading in the quelling of a counter-attack, was told today in release of the citation covering the award of the Distinguished Service Order to Major G. N. Webber.

Other awards to Nova Scotians were announced as follows:

Distinguished Conduct Medal—Sgt. Michael Bernard MacDonald, Ingonish.

Bar to Military Medal—Pte. Charles Joseph Harte, Passchendaele and Glace Bay.

Military Medal—Cpl. Francis Archie Hannigan, New Waterford, Pte. Chesley Ray Matthews, Debert.

Major Webber, a member of the Canadian Infantry Corps, is a native of Halifax, where he was born March 26, 1921. He was a student prior to enlistment in the Canadian Army, September 3, 1939, with the rank of private and was a sergeant when he was appointed to commissioned rank Oct. 24, 1941, proceeding overseas in April 1942. He was promoted captain November 18, 1944, and to acting major April 24, 1945.

Please Turn to Page 8, Column 2.

### One Starts Battle Of Her Life"

#### MORE ABOUT Took Enemy

Continued From Page 1.

His mother, Mrs. Clara Webber, lives at 28 Garden Street Halifax.

"On April 20, 1945, when commanding "D" Company, North Nova Scotia Highlanders, Captain (Acting Major) Webber showed leadership and bravery of the highest order which influenced the brigade attack on Leer, (the key to the East Friesland Peninsula), Germany, by protecting the right flank," says his citation. It continues:

"In the initial assault on Leer, "D" Company was detailed to cross the Leeda River, land on the exposed right flank and cover the assault of Highland Light Infantry and Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders. The enemy was dug in on the dyke 75 yards from the river bank in strength and had four 20 millimetre guns, covering the river. Under a partial smoke screen, the company landed and while under fire, rushed the dyke. There was approximately 600 yards of dyke and Major Webber in spite of the fire they were under, proceeded to direct his men until the whole of the position was captured and all the enemy either killed or captured. The company then came under shell fire and increased small arms and a counter-attack came in. Major Webber personally directed the smashing of this with great disregard for personal safety. He then called down artillery fire on a sector that was shooting up the Highland Light Infantry and himself conducted a mopping up along the right flank of his own position."

"The inspired leadership and utter disregard of personal safety shown by Major Webber in leading his company first in assault boats and secondly over the bullet swept dyke was the means of establishing the right flank and allowing ensuing troops to go into and take the town."

# Montreal Daily Star

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1945

STAR  
HA. 5101  
Connecting All Depts.  
WANT

## Victors of Reichswehr Arrive Home



—Canada Army Photo

A preview of the army personnel arriving in Montreal tonight is afforded by these pictures of officers and men who arrived at Halifax yesterday on the troopship Pasteur. Many of them have been overseas 5½ years, and all were happy at being back in Canada. Above are some of the Montreal officers who have been repatriated. From left to right: LIEUT. N. P. HILLS, 2085 Decarie boulevard; MAJOR A. A. HUGMAN, a son-in-law of Major-Gen. C. B. Price, of 5 Hudson avenue, Westmount; CAPT. K. A. MacKENZIE, 4800 Westmore avenue; MAJOR F. W. JOHNSON, of Three Rivers; and LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT PURVES, D.S.O., of St. Joseph de Sorel, who won his decoration in the savage fighting at Cassino, Italy.



There's a buddy and a brother act in the above picture also taken at Halifax. SPRS. F. and N. SUMMERTON, brothers, were with SPR. G. L. CANNON, PTE. R. P. WEIR and CPL. H. McLELLAN when they enlisted together five years ago. All were in the 4th Field Company, R.C.E., and saw action in Sicily, Italy, Holland and Germany. In the group, from left to right, are: front—CPL. A. N. CROWE, L/CPL. D. R. SUDDS, L/CPL. A. B. PENNELL, SAPPER CANNON, L/CPL. J. TURVEY; TPR. C. SNYDER, of Alexandria, Ont. Second row—PTE. P. COLLINS, GNR. F. C. QUELCH, CPL. S. J. AYLING, CPL. J. DAVIDSON; PRIVATE WEIR, SPR. N. SUMMERTON, L/CPL. C. H. PRICE, Third row—PTE. L. BIGGS, PTE. C. DENNIS, of Amqui; PTE. A. W. F. LORD, CORPORAL McLELLAN, SPR. F. SUMMERTON, and L/CPL. C. GREENWOOD.

# Paris Canadians Are Free Again

BY GERALD CLARK  
Standard War Correspondent

Paris, Sept. 2—(By Cable)—It our entry into Paris was overwhelming for the French it was packed with greater emotion for the small colony of Canadians living there. For about 150 it meant freedom from the harsh civilian stalag of St. Denis. For another 150 Canadians most of them women, it meant freedom from the ever snooping Gestapo and a chance to get news of home.

I learned the story of the Canadian colony in one of those amazing coincidences that on second thought doesn't seem any more amazing than other experiences we have been going through in Paris.

At first it was thrilling to have a Parisian come up, pump your hand and say he had relatives in Montreal or that he had lived in Canada. Then, after this became commonplace—just as commonplace as finding yourself in the midst of a crowd of people shouting "Vive Le Canada" and arguing strenuously among themselves about who would have the privilege of offering the next drink.

I was standing outside the Hotel Scribe, which is sort of a Canadian center in Paris, with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways offices nearby, when a grey-haired man dressed in a blue suit walked up, looked at my shoulder flash, and said: "Hello. Welcome! I'm a Canadian myself. My name is William Duchastel. I'm from Montreal. I work in the Canadian Legation here."

He was the one man in Paris I most wanted to see, because I had heard about him from other Canadians whom he had befriended, but it had been impossible to locate him. He said he was glad to see me too.

For one thing, he wanted to get word to his sister, Mrs. Paul Lacoste, 582 Rockland Avenue, Outremont, Que., with whom he had been out of touch for four years, that he is well. For another, he wanted to get word to Ottawa. We promised to do what we could, since we had transmission facilities.

Duchastel was assistant to Georges Vanier when he was Canadian Minister to France. He stayed behind in 1940 to help Canadians there. For a while it looked as though someone would have to help him. The Gestapo dropped into his home, told him to pack his bag—he was on his way to an internment camp. But after five days he was able to prove that, although he was a Canadian, his parents were French and that entitled him to French citizenship, and he was released.

From then on Duchastel's home on the Rue Caulaincourt became the unofficial Canadian legation—the official one had been closed. He looked after the affairs of Canadians who had been interned and helped those who were not interned.

About half the Canadian colony were sent by the Gestapo to St. Denis, where with 2,000 British civilian internees they lived in vermin-filled barracks and were issued cabbage and bread and two ounces of meat a week. All that saved them were the Red Cross parcels they received. During 1943 they were denied visitors, because the Germans claimed that Nazi prisoners in Canada were not allowed to have visitors. But during the rest of the time Duchastel used to make a regular call every two weeks.

Those Canadians who were still allowed the "freedom" of Paris were mostly elderly people like



WILLIAM DUCHESTAL, of Montreal, is safe in Paris, according to Standard war correspondent, Gerald Clark. Son of Leon Duchastel, one-time French consul in Montreal, Mr. Duchastel has been in the Canadian Legation in the French capital since he left here in 1939. He is shown here with his wife and his son, Guy, who is serving in the army in North Africa. Three sisters living in Quebec are: Mrs. Paul Lacoste, 582 Rockland, Outremont; Mrs. L. Duchesnay, St. Adele, and Mother Gabrielle de Mont Rouge, of Sacred Heart Convent.





# Many Didn't Come Back

Continued from Page 1.

first time just a short while ago. That was in the big Battle of the Orne. Other Canadian and British troops were to sweep across the river farther up, while the Black Watch had the job of fording it around Caen itself. They lived in the rubble of the city for a few days, preparing. The physical preparation is one thing, and the mental is another. They told themselves they would not be afraid and they would not fall down on the job. They didn't fall down on the job.

Getting across the river was no easy task. The attack started around dawn, as the first light showed in a red sky—red, at first, from the gun flashes, and later from the sun filtering through particles of dust. And loud with the roar of artillery and a few thousand aircraft. The statistics were something like 3,000 bombers. You forgot. All you remember is that there were lots of them, and they raised dust and killed Germans—but not enough. Because there were still plenty of Germans to oppose you.

The Black Watch went across the Orne—a quiet and narrow river normally, and a pretty one. But now unbelievably wide and unbelievably noisy. Some of them paddled the kapok floats, while others fired at the Germans on the opposite bank. A lot of our men were hit, but the kapok floats got across, and when they linked together they made a bridge and many of other Black Watch men swarmed over, and cleaned up the Germans on the other bank.

For a couple of days there was comparative quiet. After a while you take everything relative. In relation to the river crossing, this was comparatively quiet, because now they had the job of holding Vaucelles, or the remains of Vaucelles, while other Canadians went on to other objectives. There was mortaring and shelling, of course, and not so many casualties because they were in their slit trenches. But there were casualties anyway.

THEN the next phase started when they went into the little village of Ifs. This time the Black Watch men were lucky. Aside from occasional sniping they were able to get into Ifs unopposed. They still lived in slit trenches; mortar bombs and shells fell. A slit trench is a funny thing. When you are on manoeuvres in England you dug one reluctantly, according to what the book said—about three feet deep and two and a half feet wide. In France you dig one willingly and you make it six feet deep, and narrow—about 18 inches—so it won't cave in.

If you're lucky you stumble across a former German slit trench. The Germans are masters at slit-trench digging—they have more time, of course, being on the defensive. They line their trenches with canvas, and they put on a tin roof covered with dirt so that only a direct hit will knock them out. You sleep in those trenches. You eat in them—heated compro rations, tins of sardines or cold stew out of a can which is thrown to you in a chain-like delivery system from the trench just in back. And the ever-presenthardtack, and an English chocolate bar that is pretty tasteless. All this time you can't even think of taking off your boots or washing.

You can see why you don't take your boots off. Though the Germans aren't supposed to be around you never know when they'll show up. This is a peculiar war. The ground is flat and filled with tall grass. You can be in one orchard and think other Canadians are in the next, but they might be Germans. The Germans figure the same, with the result that there's a mixture of friends and enemy all in the radius of a rifle bullet.

HERE'S A CASE to illustrate this mixed



Lt.-Col. Stuart Cantlie of Montreal, Black Watch commander who was fatally wounded undertaking personal reconnaissance in the Normandy battle.

men were in their slit trenches, trying to get up to sleep. It was a black night, so black that a German patrol got lost and stumbled smack into the Black Watch position. They knew they had made a mistake, and though they were more startled than the Black Watch they put up a fight. Rifles flashed in the night and it was tough to tell who was shooting at who.

There was one corporal, 29-year-old Jack Miller of Montreal, who was in his slit trench dreaming. As he later put it, "I was dreaming sweet dreams when the first thing I knew I heard shots and someone landed in the slit trench beside me. The next thing I knew he was jabbering in German and I knew something was wrong. This was a Jerry all right. He had jumped into my slit trench thinking it was empty. Like a fool I had left my rifle on the ground above, and the German was about to let me have it when Otto jumped in."

Otto was a 33-year-old Dane who had left Denmark in 1939 to work as a houseman in a large home in Montreal. His second name is Bulow. He has a large moustache and doesn't like the Germans after what they did to his country.

Otto jumped in, as Jack says, and while he was grappling with the German, Jack managed to climb out and get his rifle and bayonet. "I tossed it in and Otto caught it and stuck the German—but stuck him good." Otto then sank back and relaxed for a moment. Meanwhile, the other Germans had hidden in the tall grass, and Otto stood up and shouted in German: "German soldiers, come in; we won't shoot you." At first a few came in hesitatingly, and when the others heard there was no firing they gave themselves up too. Total bag: 18 dead Germans,

supposed to pass through St. Andre-sur-Orne which was to have been cleared of Germans. But other units first had the job of clearing St. Andre into trouble, and the Black Watch had to fight their way down, through territory that was supposed to be in our hands, which goes to show again that you never know where the Germans will appear.

The battalion came to a crossroads outside St. Andre and the commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Stuart Cantlie of Montreal, himself went to reconnoiter. He was caught in the fire of German machine guns, and died on his way back to a casualty clearing station. Going into St. Andre, two other company commanders were casualties, and on the slim shoulders of 25-year-old Major Philip Griffin of Ste. Anne de Bellevue, fell the responsibility of leading the rest of the battalion. So many officers were killed or wounded that many platoons were commanded by corporals. And they still had 1,000 metres to go before they'd reach their start line.

They've always spoken of the Major with awe and respect. One of the youngest majors in the Canadian army, he was also one of its most brilliant. Before he enlisted at the age of 21, he was completing his studies for a Ph.D. at Macdonald College. His men and fellow officers—those who are left—cannot speak too highly of him.

Well, led by the Major, a large portion of the battalion fought its way through the night, into orchards, digging in between walls, advancing a few yards at a time, always in line of mortar and machine-gun fire. Far behind schedule, because of the unexpected opposition, Major Griffin had to stop and regroup his men, and call for

THE STANZA D

*Liverpool 14*  
a couple of hundred of them. On the way they killed 50 Germans and took 20 prisoners. All the while they had to go without benefit of tank support. Tanks tried to help them, but they were knocked out by German 88mm. guns.

And then they came in the slope, which lay in the path of their start line and which turned out to be a main German strongpoint. And they went up the slope, though they were in the direct line of fire of machine-guns. When they got to the top, 10's and dug-in tanks that waited on the other side opened up. Now they were out of touch with rear headquarters because their wireless sets had been knocked out of commission—but they continued on.

**A** FEW stray casualties came back—men too wounded or shell shocked to tell what really happened to the remnants of the battalion when they went up the slope. Only one man could give an account. He was Pte. Thanning Anderson of Edmonton, who had to return when he was cut off from the rest.

"The top of the slope was flat," he said, "and below there was a little valley. Germans were all along the top. The blast of an 88 knocked me down and before I could get up I saw Germans cutting around our men from some bushes a hundred yards away. All the while their machine-guns were firing like mad. Our men went forward with fixed bayonets, and the last I saw they were going across the top of the slope while the machine-gun bullets and 88's were falling all around them. Major Griffin was at the head and the last I heard him say was: 'Forward, men! We've got to keep going!'

Meanwhile forty other Black Watch men—batmen, cooks and drivers—held off Germans who surrounded them in St. Andre, held them off so their companions could come back that way if they should have to retreat. But they didn't retreat, and when they didn't come back the others knew they were either dead or prisoners.

And when these batmen and cooks and drivers returned to the rear, after a night and morning under German attack, they asked about the Major and his men in the hope that they found some other route of escape. And when they were told they had not come back they bowed their heads and said to themselves: "We can be proud of the show, but we are very sad."

When I saw them they were in a "rest" area after being relieved of their front line position, but even then they were not very far from the Germans because you could hear the steady broomph of mortar fire. And for a while they still held hope that their comrades would somehow show up, then after another day they were forced to admit there was no hope—because the Major and his men had only enough ammunition and water to last 24 hours.

**T**HEN THEY TURNED their energies to regrouping and reorganizing, so that what remained of the battalion could soon go back into battle. They were regaining their energy in a large farm, where there were orchards and goats and cows that made the warlike setting seem out of place. For the first time in ten days they could take their socks off and wash properly—that is, if you can use the word "properly" when you take a bath by standing on one foot at a time in a biscuit tin 15 inches wide and nine inches deep while someone empties another biscuit tin of cold water on your head.

And they still used slit trenches for homes, though this was supposed to be behind the lines. German shells occasionally dropped their way and they had learned in their brief battle experience that the first thing to do wherever you are is dig a slit trench. They ate compro rations—spam for breakfast, steak and kidney stew for lunch, soup and bread and jam for supper, because fresh rations had not yet started to come in.

They took their minds off other things by washing their socks in those ever-useful biscuit tins and by replacing their uniforms that had been torn and covered with Normandy mud. And going through the personal belongings of companions whose bereaved families would want the snapshots and diaries and other prized mementoes that would live in the years.

The few officers who remained, haggard and sad-eyed, took their roll lists over to see who were left, and marked some for promotion to fill the gaps. And the men who the day before were privates and who now were sergeants were not happy over promotion because it meant that someone else was dead or prisoner.

While they sat around in silence, cleaning their rifles and wiping the caked dirt from their Bren guns, the reinforcements started to come in—wide-eyed youths who came

Copy of letter dated November 20, 1944  
 to Lt.-Col. W.E. Macfarlane, M.C.,  
 from Lt. Maurice Berry, M.C.,  
1 Royal Reg't.

Have been back with the Unit for 6 weeks and, on the whole, have not had too bad a time. It was an agreeable surprise to find Ross Newman and Dunc McAlpine with us. Ross is now a capt. with the Mortar Platoon, and Dunc is I.O.

We were on the dykes when the R.H.C. put in their ill-fated attack on 15 Oct. I missed seeing them then and it was sad to learn later of their losses. It was a peculiar kind of war there and none of us were sorry to leave. The Jerries always seemed to be on a higher dyke than we were, with nothing but muddy fields and water to cross to get at him. He also switched his troops about so that sometimes they'd be poor quality and sometimes hard fighters. My Coy. captured the German strong points covering the causeway from South Beveland to Walcheren Island. We did the job at night, as there was so little cover for a day attack, and we wanted to cut his escape route to Walcheren. My Platoon was in the lead and we cut through four double apron fences and captured their outposts with hardly a shot fired. Fortunately we gobbled up their first M.G. Post with the crew fast asleep, my gang missed them and the second one dug them out. When we hit their main defences they met us with grenades and small arms fire and it looked grim for a time. Somehow they'd left their left flank uncovered, so I got my lads in behind them and we bombed and shot our way right into their position. At this time they either quit or went underground and from then on we had it easy. We took about 70 prisoners in the night and in the morning well over a hundred came in from surrounding farms and woods and gave themselves up. In the morning some of them still on the causeway formed up to counterattack but our Arty drove them off before they could do us any damage.

About noon the next day the R.H.C. passed through our position and began exploiting up the causeway. The leading platoon was John Baillie's and he took them in grand style. The Germans, of course, had the whole place taped and they simply plastered it with shells, mortar bombs and M.G. fire. They even put the odd A.P. shot down the road and very unpleasant it sounded when it bounced off the road and went shirring over our heads. They do this for its demoralizing effect, but it never checked the B.W. Our boys were very impressed with the way the first two Coys. went through, and it made me proud that I had once worn the Hackle. Gordie Bourne was hit just outside my trench and one of my Corporals and myself reached him first and bandaged him. In spite of having both wrists slashed and wounds in his upper arm and thighs, he managed to get his blouse off and trousers down so we could patch him up. He had plenty of guts and refused to let me get a stretcher bearer. We had a steep bank to climb to get him under cover and he ran up it unaided with nothing on but his shirt and underwear. We got him into a deep shelter and turned him over to your people. Bob MacDuff moved his Coy. H.Q. into my shelter and it was strange to meet him there. The last time I'd seen him was in England when he was leaving for Canada on the Staff Course. I also saw Beau Lewis for the first time since I'd left him in England early in July. He manages a smart appearance in spite of the mud and wet weather. I'd like to know his secret. I knew none of the other officers I met, though I recognized the odd face amongst the N.C.O's and Privates.

We are all hoping this business will soon be over and it does look promising at the moment. I do not know what we'll be doing for Christmas cards over here, so I'll take this chance to wish you the Season's Greetings.



Guardsman Morris Taylor      Pte. Jack Saunders

**KILLED:** Two more Montreal soldiers who have paid the supreme sacrifice in France are Guardsman Taylor, of the 22nd Armored Regiment (Canadian Guards), son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Taylor, of 314 Fourth avenue, Verdun; and Private Saunders of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Saunders of 4550 Durocher street. Mr. Saunders, a veteran of the Great War, has three other sons overseas. Guardsman Taylor, 22, received his education at Verdun schools and was employed by the L. E. Waterman Company Limited. His father is overseas with the P.C.A.S.C. as is also a brother, Walter, serving with the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa.



Lieut. Harry M. Smith  
Missing



Lieut. C. W. Doulton  
Severely Wounded

**CASUALTIES:** Lieutenant Smith, of the North Shore (New Brunswick) Regiment, son of Mrs. W. Smith, of 5309 Park avenue, is reported missing in France, and Lieutenant Doulton, 21, of the 7th Recce Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars) is reported severely wounded in the fighting in France where he was serving as a liaison officer on the staff of Canadian Headquarters. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Doulton, of 672 First avenue, Verdun. One of the first officers to land in France on "D Day" Lieutenant Doulton's brother, Capt. Jesse Whittingham, in the same regiment, was wounded at Caen early in July. Lieutenant Smith formerly served with the Victoria Rifles of Canada. His wife, the former Isobel Mackay, lives at 3586 Durocher street.



Trooper F. B. Sherwood      Trooper Douglas Dawson

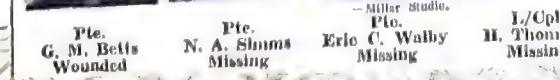
**WOUNDED:** Two troopers of the 7th Recce Regiment (17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars), wounded in Normandy, are shown above. Trooper Sherwood, whose wife lives at 356 Willibrord avenue, Verdun, formerly served in the Black Watch, and has four years service to his credit. Trooper Dawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dawson, had a brother, Leslie, of the same unit, who was wounded earlier in the Normandy fighting. A third brother, Victor, is with the R.C.A.S.C. in France, and still another brother, Gordon, unable to go overseas, is in active service in Canada with the 17th Hussars.



Sgt. Jos. McQuan Wounded      Sgt. L. B. Irwin Wounded



Sgt. Alfred Hooper Wounded      Pte. George Hayes Wounded



Pte. G. M. Betts Wounded      Pte. N. A. Shrimps Missing



Pte. Miller Studley      Pte. Eric C. Walby Missing



Pte. H. Thomsett Missing      Pte. L. Walby Missing



Sgt. L. J. King      Pte. Stanley King

**BROTHERS CASUALTIES:**

Two brothers who have been reported wounded in action while serving with the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in France are pictured above. They are the sons of Mrs. A. King and the late Mr. A. King of Point St. Charles. Sergeant King's wife lives at 1557 St. Mark street. He joined the regiment in September, 1939 and went overseas in 1940. He was employed by the Atlas Press Limited, Stanley, like his brother, attended Riverside school, Point St. Charles. He joined up in July, 1941 and went overseas in December of that year. He was formerly employed by the Security Fence company. A third brother, Alfred, who joined the R.C.A.S.C. is now overseas with the Ordnance Corps.

**BLACK WATCH CASUALTIES:** The heavy price paid by the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada in driving the Germans back from Normandy is evidenced by the above further list of casualties reported this week. Sergeant McQuan, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. William McQuan, of 6473 Third avenue, Rosemount, was a member of the Black Watch company that fought at Dieppe where he escaped without a scratch. He has a service record of 3½ years. Sergeant Irwin, 26, who attended West Hill School, joined the regiment in May, 1942, and went overseas in July, 1943. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, of 4512 Melrose avenue, and his wife, the former Mary MacCandlish, lives at 2343 Hingston avenue. Sergeant Hooper, overseas four years, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hooper, of 7266 Champagnier avenue. Private Hayes, 25, who joined the regiment in 1940, is the son of Fred Hayes, of 574 Ash avenue. Private Betts, who also enlisted in 1940, is the son of Mr. W. Betts, of 6530 Jeanne Mance street. Private Simms, whose wife and two young sons live at 804 Walker street, is a life member of the Griffintown Boys Club. He enlisted in '42 and went overseas six months later. Private Walby, 19, whose photograph above was made from a painting by A. Sherriff Scott, R.C.A., is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold C. Walby, of 818 Upper Belmont avenue, Westmount. He enlisted in September, 1943, and went overseas last May. He attended Roslyn avenue school and Lower Canada College. Corporal Thomsett, 22, was reported missing July 28. One of the Black Watch "originals" he joined up on the outbreak of war, and went overseas in 1940. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Thomsett, of 3826 Ethel street, Verdun. A brother, George, of the Royal Montreal Regiment, is overseas.

# LIGHTS and SHADOWS OVERSEAS

By L. S. R. SHAPIRO

## Portrait of a Regiment

A Section Somewhere in England December 14.—Dulverell.—This is a small English village, just off the paved highway, as it reaches the village. The sign on it reads "The Black Watch". Narrow dirt roads lead off the highway and on the sides of these are clustered charming cottages suddenly built in the English tradition. Here is a stone church apparently built when the village is just by the village school. Not far away is the main architecture of a community hall. Just beyond the last house is a playing field, demarcated by its wooden posts. And beyond this the view is a flat land suddenly covered off by houses and farms.

It is noon and a raw December sun shines warmly upon the village. The scene is typical of rural England—except that there are no villagers about.

Along a dirt road and past a bounding boarder the sign "Day Nursery" marches a company of students. They carry marmalade and ammunition. A hand-cranked motor-cycled screeches up to the "Local Estate Office". Through the glass window of one of the surrounding cottages a broad-shouldered youngster in battle dress may be seen cleaning a rifle. Near the playing field groups of soldiers are drilling. The boom of mortar fire is heard from beyond the hedge. The business-like rear of an armored car emerges from a garage behind one of the charming dwellings.

This was a village. It is now the portion of a battalion, the Black Watch (R.H.B.) of Canada.

The Black Watch of Canada has carried the Dominion's arms with

Let us move closer up the village to get a close-up view of the men who make up the Black Watch. The lieutenant-colonel commanding cannot be named for reasons of military security although he comes from a Montreal family intimately connected for generations with the Black Watch. The roster of junior officers reads like a list of well-known family names of Montreal—Burke, Cowans, Doherty, Rawlings, Duchesne, Travers, Bennett, Mc-

Laurier. What do the officers talk about on an ordinary day in December? I arrive with the unwary instinct of a newspaperman, in time for lunch with them and for a little time I am part of the outfit. They discuss the African campaigns. One or two express the remote fear that the Axis may fold under pressure of the Russian and Mediterranean fronts—before the Black Watch can get into action. The thought that they might return to Canada some day without having fought the Germans is a nightmare which haunts their sub-

conscious. There is talk of Dieppe and some chagrin that the Black Watch did not get mention in the general reports of the operation. The detachment sent from the regiment was small—but the percentage of casualties was the highest suffered by any unit. Many men scrambled ashore in support of the Toronto Royals and were never seen again.

But mostly the talk is about the Black Watch—the other ranks, their families back home, their progress. And there is glowing praise for the Black Watch's Women's Division which has been keeping the regiment's home front in healthy shape.

The domestic situation of the unit here in England is not without its complications. The regiment was stationed for many months close to an English city and about 120 men married local girls.

Now the men are preparing to spend their hard winter in Britain. It is no wonder when you ask them (speculatively) what they want for Christmas, that they reply with deadly seriousness—"Action".

It is not that the men are bored. This military village vibrates like a racing circus all day and every day. New weapons are arriving, new schemes carried out. Part of the unit is at target practice with a variety of weapons. A game of football, partly soccer and partly rugby, roars up and down the playing field. In the schoolhouse, several companies are being instructed on the tactics of latest battles. In another building a discussion group is having its weekly session on current affairs.

There are other duties, important and sometimes exciting, which fall to the regiment but these cannot be divulged at this time.

The men are accepting their third year of preparation in England with gaily enthusiasm. There is no morale problem here. But there is a rising impatience for action, an impatience which has increased notably since the North African campaign opened. The Black Watch has a tradition which is inextricably tied with battle action. And because the men joined the unit with this tradition high in their minds, it is natural that they should look upon the active battlefronts with envy not unmixed with indignation.

The Black Watch, I find, healthy, happy organization, only serious complaint is voiced by a young officer.

"One of these days," he remarks, "we are going to qualify for the County Constabulary Long Service

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1951

## Social Events



MISS FLORENCE MARY HANSON, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Gerald Hanson, and

MAJOR ALLEN PATERSON BOSWELL, second son of the late C. E. Allen Boswell, of Quebec, and of Mrs. Boswell, now of Montreal, whose engagement is announced.



# THE PROFILE

"The Soldier's Paper - M. D. No 4"

Vol. II — No. 3

M. D. No. 4

MONTRÉAL, Tuesday, November 6, 1945

## BLACK WATCH HEADING FOR HOME!



CANADIAN "AMBASSADORS" EXPECTED HERE THIS MONTH—TRADITIONAL WELCOME IS PLANNED FOR KILTIES—COL. V. E. TRAVERSY IN COMMAND



### DESTINATION...

### 1st PLACE

In Victory Loan No. 1

There is little doubt that the Canadian Army is backing the 9th Victory Loan as it has never backed another. The present campaign is destined to go down in history as a record-shattering one in all respects, and for this reason Military District No. 4 must be atop the list when final compilations are completed. Only too familiar is its great feat in past loans, as outlined in another column.

Military District No. 4 has, since last Thursday, November 1, led the entire Dominion in over-reaching its original objective. This is afeat to be proud of. However, the slight set-up in Sales will see us ousted from the front-running spot as quickly as we picked it up. Hard on the heels of our 331.5% of objective on Saturday last came Pacific Command with 310. M. D. 2 with 301% and M. D. 13 with 295%—all three of these districts still going strong with others on their heels.

We of Military District No. 4 MUST keep up the good work if we are to finish first. We must dig a little deeper, buy another bond, add to our total through a 100% purchasing chore. It requires a full percentage of manpower investing to put and KEEP us in the lead. This, the last loan the army will participate in, must not find M. D. 4 lagging.

Headquarters' District in "A" Group (group of over 300 personnel) is District Depot No. 4, who up to last Saturday had an exalted 339.8% of objective, obtained through the buying of men who are on the way back to Civvies St. fellows who realize the value of the savings they are making. Headquarters were in second place with 309%, with Montreal Military Hospital holding down third spot with 278.3%.

In the smaller "B" Group the hard-hitting No. 4 Company R.C. A.S.C. are still setting a terrific pace, with Saturday's total giving them 24% of objective, a long lead over the second-place No. 4 R.C.E. M.E., who have a neat 198%. In third place is A.F.S. Company, R.C.A.S.C., with 198% of objective.

This, the last week of the 9th Victory Loan, is definitely NOT the time to lag. We MUST finish ahead of every district in Canada in order to retain and consolidate the enviable position we've held in other loans. Dig deeper and deeper, scrounge every nickel you can get—and put it into VICTORY BONDS!

The Canadian Army overseas is heading for top honors unless soldiers in the Dominion pull up the old socks within the last week of the 9th Victory Loan Drive. Reports to Monday show that they have set a mark of 282% compared with an overall total percentage of 263 in Canada!

THESE are other formations of the Canadian Army with close ties with the United States, but it is a fair assumption that no unit is so widely-known or esteemed south of the border than the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, fifth oldest regiment in Canada and the oldest Highland formation in the Dominion.

Then, what Montreal unit is more popular among the French-speaking people of this province than the "Scotties"? Both in the Great War when they were represented by three full battalions—the 13th, 42nd and 73rd—and in the war recently concluded, in which they were represented by two battalions and provided companies and detachments of men to other units as well, French-Canadians figured largely in their ranks.

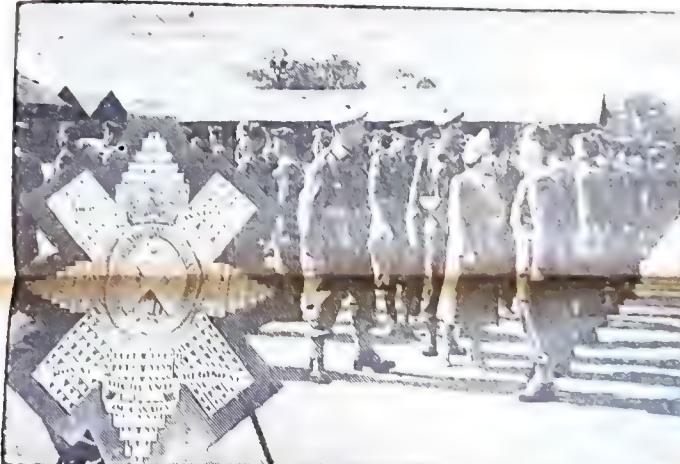
When the 1st Battalion, now commanded by Lt. Col. V. E. Traversy,

and the tartan that is now worn by the Canadian Black Watch comprises the dark blue, dark green and black of the four Scottish clans.

These independent companies were raised to police their areas, and just before the outbreak of war, the local Black Watch were called out on similar duty—the 2nd Battalion being sent to the Suez Canal. Since that August day of 1939, the service of Montreal's Highland regiment has extended to a series of units and formations which have absorbed no fewer than 500 officers and 5,000 other ranks.

The officers have served in 144 different units and staff formations, and 67 of them have reached the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher on active service.

The regiment's 1st Battalion, for which plans are now being made for



One of the Black Watch's proudest days occurred early in the war, when Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by General A. G. L. McNaughton and Lt. Hon. Vincent Massey, inspected the battalion in England. The two Black Watch officers with the officials party are, left to right, the Late Major George Fraser and the Late Lt.-Col. Stewart Cantlie, both of whom were killed in action.

comes home to Montreal sometime towards the latter end of this month, they might well be received as among the best Ambassadors of Canada.

The Black Watch has every reason to assume such a proud responsibility. Its history in Montreal goes back 80 years—an age, one might say, of "Elder Statesmen". Moreover it is affiliated to the oldest Highland Regiment in the British Army, which makes the circle complete—Norman, Saxon and Celt.

Right from the start of its existence the Black Watch has been a cementer of relations. The original Black Watch was raised from four independent companies under four Scottish chieftains,

their return home, served continuously on active service throughout the war. The 2nd Battalion, which first served 2½ months in the Internal Security Force, later spent 18 months as a component of the 7th Canadian Division. In addition the regiment has a 3rd and 4th Battalions in the Reserve Army; and a 42nd Reserve Veterans' Company which was probably the strongest in the Dominion.

In addition to that record, the regiment met all calls for reinforcements and supplied ten officers and a company of other ranks to the 2nd (re-constituted) Bn., Royal Rifles of Canada.

(Continued on page 4)

### M.D. 4 Invested More Money Than Any Other In Dominion of Canada

Military District No. 4 is, to use a race-track phrase, "stitching" in the current 9th Victory Loan campaign the last of its kind in which the Canadian Army is privileged to participate. In this, the final week of the campaign, we of M.D. 4 are in the inside track, where the going is easiest—if we put everything we have into a winning effort.

The district has a record second to none in previous Victory Loans. Patterned in dollars and cents, officers and other ranks have pledged more money into bonds than any district in Canada—in each and every loan since the army began campaigning in the 3rd Loan. Four times in first place, twice in second position, M.D. 4 has a record it can justly be proud of.

There's a job to be done, however, and that job means the completion of the stern one that faced Canada in 1939, when its manhood was sent out in quest of peace and justice to humanity. First returns from those campaigns told of bitter reversals. Had we quit then the world would how be in the hands of beasts.

Then came the long, hard, bitterly-fought comeback—a long siege that saw many of our soldiers "bite the dust", saw others wounded and smashed in bodies, saw others lying in dirty prison camps in Germany and Japan. Despite the cost Canada and the Allied nations turned the tide, and peace came in this year of 1945.

Had we quit after the reversals of 1942 we would have considered ourselves quitters. There's no room in the Dominion for men of that ilk. On the same footing we must not be called quitters now, with victory in our hands. There's still the finishing touches to be done for the men who fought and bled. There's a job to be done for the loved ones of those who died.

Dominion of Canada Loan No. 9 is the "finishing touch"—the climax of looking after those who looked after us. We in Military District No. 4, looking back over other campaigns, must not fall down on the job. There's time for another "buy"—a buy that means security for you and for the country itself. Let's finish the job!

### The Editor Regrets...

This is the last issue of "The Profile", M.D. No. 4's first official newspaper, which has tried to carry a Victory Loan message to you soldiers in this military district. We have tried to make it entertaining by way of sports and human interest stories, and as we make our exit bow we sincerely hope you have enjoyed reading it as much as we enjoyed throwing it together. To all those who helped us during our three weeks of existence we offer our heartfelt thanks.

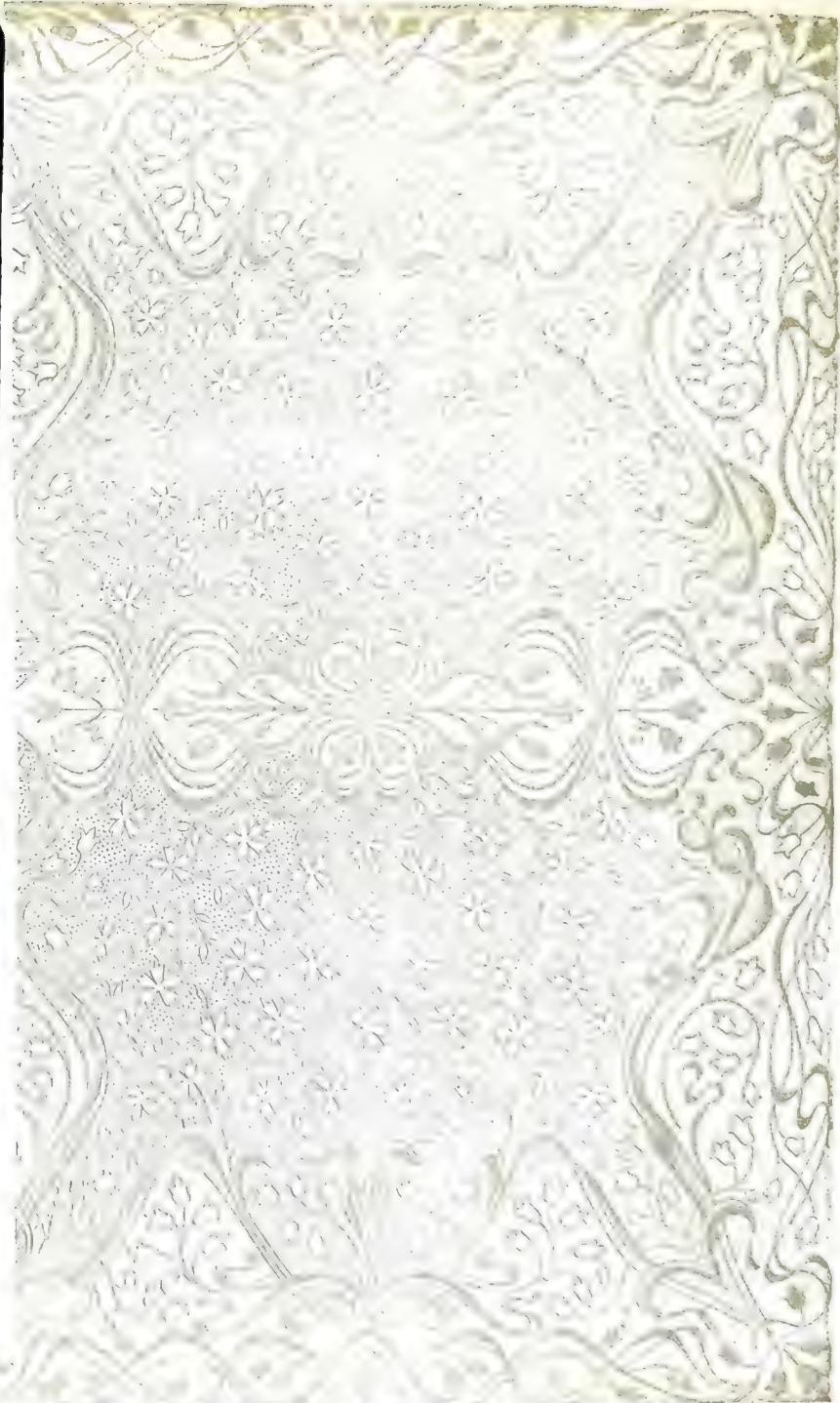


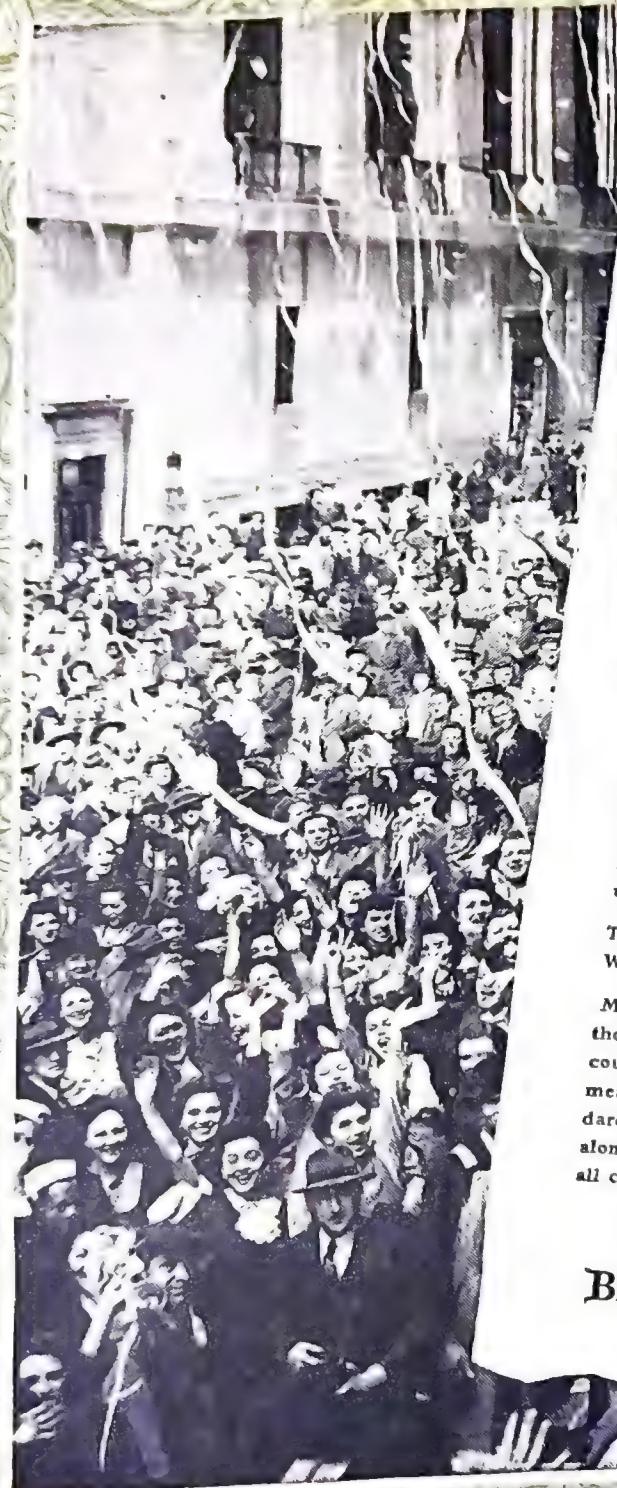
## WELL DONE BLACK WATCH

The citizens of this great Metropolis greet you . . . with pride in your achievements, in the victories you have won through the bitter fighting in France, Belgium and Holland. You have added fresh glory to the tradition of a very gallant regiment. You have brought honour to your city. Welcome home.



## SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES





## *The Tumult and the Shouting*

...AND AFTER...



ODAY, the citizens of Montreal will make clear, beyond all doubt, the pride that fills their hearts as they welcome The Royal Highland Regiment on its victorious return.

Tomorrow, the cheers will have died away, but there will remain in the hearts of us all a deep sense of gratitude to these men who, in the days of peril, shouldered, without flinching, the arduous duties and dread responsibility of preserving, for each one of us, our own way of life.

To each and all of you—men of the Black Watch—we raise our hats in salute.

Many, alas, will fail to return. Yet, in spirit, they will be with us always—symbols of courage and devotion which cannot be measured by any human standards. To them is due, not alone our gratitude, but that of all civilization.



BANK OF MONTREAL

# The Gazette

MONTRÉAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1945.

## Black Watch, on Last Lap Home, Speeding Here by Special Train

480 Officers and Men of Famous Montreal Unit Expected to Arrive at Bonaventure Station Shortly After 2 O'clock This Afternoon

By LOUIS V. HUNTER

(Gazette Staff Reporter)

Aboard Black Watch Troop Train, En Route to Montreal, November 23.—The Black Watch, its greatest traditions and history enhanced by valiant service in World War Two, is speeding home this morning on the last lap of its journey from the battle fields of Europe aboard a Canadian National Railways special troop train designated simply as "TS 1975."

The Baltimore-bombed men of Montreal's Black Watch, with their distinctive bright red feather bonspair insignia, left Halifax aboard their 14-car train at 11 a.m. AST. (10 a.m. EST) yesterday. The train is one of 27 C.N.R. and C.P.R. specials required to handle the 12,000 Canadian Army and Royal Canadian Air Force men and women who reached Halifax Monday from Southampton on board the giant Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth. The latest information aboard the train is that it will arrive at Bonaventure Station between 2 and 2:30 p.m. today.

PIPED OFF QUEEN ELIZABETH

The 480 officers and men of the Black Watch spent the night in their quarters on board the 83,504-ton transport which brought them from England in just over four days. They came ashore yesterday morning an hour before their train pulled out. They were piped ashore and aboard the train by the regiment's kilid pipe band under Pipe Major Edward James Peden, who speaks with the thick burr of his native Edinburgh.

The men were led off the ship by Lt.-Col. W. E. Traversy. Packs were slung on their backs. Officers and non-commissioned officers升 to the rank of sergeant were kits and all walked along the flag-draped platform at a jaunty gait.

ISSUED WITH SNACK PACKS

After putting their gear in the space allotted to them on the train the men took time out for hot drinks and doughnuts served from Canadian Red Cross tea wagons. From the Canadian Legion War Services each man received a small snack pack with an apple, an orange and a chocolate bar to keep them going until lunch time.

To the accompaniment of shouts along the length of the train that "we're off," the long special pulled out from its siding at the scheduled time. Some men looked out the windows towards the towering Queen Elizabeth and said, "Well, Lizzie, farewell." One soldier remarked happily that "This is the trip I've been waiting for—Montreal, here we come!"

SEE FIRS AND SNOW

The troops got their first real glimpse of Canada as the train snaked its way out of Halifax and through the rolling, thickly-wooded country of Northern Nova Scotia and Southern New Brunswick. Patches of snow along the right-of-way attracted their attention. There were more fir trees and lakes than they had seen for a long time. Still, some found it hard to believe that at last they were back in Canada, home again. The troops began counting the miles as they rolled along on their 840-mile trip to Montreal. They counted the hours and the minutes until they would be stepping off the train to see their next-of-kin, mothers and fathers, wives and sweethearts, brothers and sisters. The sky was overcast when the train left Halifax. The weather got worse as the train sped westward, but it didn't

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 5)

## 40 Trains Running, Times Indefinite

Early this morning, no definite word had been received by local army authorities as to the exact time of arrival of the four Montreal units due to arrive at Bonaventure station today.

The 1st Battalion, Black Watch, is tentatively expected between noon and 2 p.m. and the 50th and 73rd Batteries and the 1st Road Construction Company will follow later. Due to the fact that both the batteries and the Black Watch are holding their receptions at the Craig Street Drill Hall, it is necessary that sufficient time elapse between their respective arrivals, for the preceding unit to conclude its ceremonies. The 1st Road Construction Company will, on its arrival, detrain at Point St. Charles, proceed by transport to the downtown and parade



THE BLACK WATCH COMES HOME: Top Left—Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.), who will lead the battalion into Montreal today and will dismiss his men for the last time as a unit at the conclusion of the public and official reception to be held at the Craig Street Drill Hall. Immediately below Col. Traversy, is Gen. E. Motzfeldt, D.S.O., M.C., E.O., who commanded the Black Watch from September 1939 to January, 1942, going overseas with the 1st Battalion. He later commanded the 1st Canadian Infantry Brigade and then later replaced Gen. Keller commanding the Canadian 3rd Division after the latter was wounded. He is at present commanding "D" Group of the Canadian Repatriation Unit in England and is expected home early in the New Year. Top Right—The regimental crest of the Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment of Canada), which is identical with that of the original Black Watch regiment except that the words "of Canada" have been added to the inscription at the bottom and that the sphinx which denoted service in Egypt in the original, is omitted in the Canadian version. The crest has been used by the Canadian unit since the time of the first world war. Bottom—Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Colonel-in-Chief of the Black Watch, together with a group of officers of the 1st Battalion. The picture was taken following the Queen's second inspection of the unit in the summer of 1942.

## TRIUMPHAL PARADE FOR JOURNEY'S END

Red Hackle To Be Seen as Men March Through the Financial District

By LEON TURNER

The famous red hackle of the Black Watch will be much in evidence in Montreal today as nearly 500 members of the regiment's 1st Battalion, who arrived in Canada Monday aboard the giant liner Queen Elizabeth, step off the special train bringing them from Halifax and lead a triumphal parade through the city's financial district.

Marching down St. James street to the music of the regimental pipe band, the returning battalion, under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, will be accompanied by previously returned members of their unit, under the command of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt. Numbered fifth in seniority in the Canadian Army list and first in the Dominion to become allied to a regiment in Scotland, the Black Watch is proud in the knowledge that its men have upheld the glorious reputation of the regiment established in other wars.

ARRIVAL TIME NOT SET

Scheduled to arrive at Bonaventure station at an as yet undetermined time this afternoon, the battalion will form up in parade order and march east on St. James street to St. Gabriel street, south to Craig street and east to the Drill Hall where next of kin will be waiting. After three short addresses of welcome, the battalion will be dismissed for the last time as a unit by Col. Traversy.



FHAILTE DHACHAIDH  
(WELCOME HOME)

THE BLACK WATCH  
ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT  
OF CANADA

K  
B  
139 Decorations  
Added to Honors

DURING the late war The Black Watch added 139 more decorations and awards to the long list of honors won in the Great War, which included six Victoria Crosses.

The list won in the late war included two Companionships in the Order of the Bath, four Commanders in the Order of the British Empire; 11 Distinguished Service Orders; eight O.B.E.'s; one Military Cross and bar and ten Military Crosses; one Distinguished Flying Cross; 10 M.B.E.'s; three Distinguished Conduct Medals; 19 Military Medals; three British Empire Medals; eight French Croix de Guerres; two U.S. Silver Stars; 53 Mentions in Despatches; and four Commander-in-Chief's certificates.

Former O.C.



LT.-COL. B. R. RITCHIE, another of the Montreal officers who rose to command the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.I.R.) of Canada, in action in the late war.

when he reached 18 and has



Welcome . . . .  
BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)

WE join with the City of Montreal in welcoming the officers and men of the 1st Battalion Black Watch (R.H.R.), and pay tribute to their outstanding gallantry and service to Canada.

WALCHEREN, CAEN, FALaise  
POCKET, HOCHWOLD FOREST,  
REICHWOLD FOREST

**MAPPINS**

JEWELLERS

METCALFE AND ST. CATHERINE



# The WEST-ENDER

SHOPPER FOR MONTREAL'S WEST-END DISTRICT



Vol. 1. No. 10.

MONTRÉAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1945.

15,000 Readers

# WELCOME HOME BLACK WATCH

## History Made by 1939-1945 Black Watch Battalion

The brilliant red hackle will once again be much in evidence in Montreal this week, when over 500 wearers of the Black Watch balmoral bonnet swarm into Bonaventure Station, last stop but one before entering their homes, left behind years ago when the 1st Battalion went overseas to the Canadian 2nd Division movement to the battlefields of Europe. They will arrive home under the command of Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy.

The welcome planned for this famed Montreal Highland Regiment promises to be one of the most enthusiastic ever seen here. St. James Street is expected to pour hundreds of miles of ticker tape from flag-decorated windows as the parade from the station wends its way toward St. Gabriel St. and south to Craig St., where next-of-kin will await their returned heroes, in the huge Drill Hall.

These men of the Black Watch return proud in the knowledge that they have upheld the great traditions of a regiment that is numbered fifth in the Canadian Army list and the first in the Dominion to become allied with a regiment in Scotland. Officers and other ranks among its personnel have earned no less than 139 decorations and mentions in despatches.

The men who will march up St. James street are not all those who crossed the sea. There were some 450 who gave their lives for the freedom of the world; their bodies buried on foreign soil. The fortunes of war dealt out severe punishment to our Black Watch, so much so that it inspired approximately

Berlin, the unit, under Lt.-Col. Cantlie proceeded overseas through Caen and on to St. André sur Orne. Under his command the battalion reached a high state of efficiency and knowledge of modern warfare.



LT-COL. S. D. CANTLIE

Lt.-Col. Cantlie was killed in action, dropped by machine-gun fire, on July 26, 1943, falling be-

## Deeds of This Famous Scottish Canadian Regiment in Great War Vividly Described by Army Official

THESE are other formations of the Canadian Army with close ties with the United States, but it is a fair assumption that no unit is so widely-known or esteemed south of the border than The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, fifth oldest regiment in Canada and the oldest Highland formation in the Dominion.

Then, what Montreal unit is more popular among the French-speaking people of this province than the "Scotties"? Both in the Great War when they were represented by three full battalions—the 13th, 42nd and 73rd—and in the war recently concluded, in which they were represented by two battalions and provided companies and detachments of men to other units as well, French-Canadians figured largely in their ranks.

When the 1st Battalion, now com-

manded by Lt. Col. V. E. Traversy, and the tartan that is now worn by the Canadian Black Watch comprises the dark blue, dark green and black of the four Scottish clans.

These independent companies were raised to police their areas, and just before the outbreak of war, the local Black Watch were called out on a similar duty—the 2nd Battalion being sent to the Soulanges Canal. Since that August day of 1939, the service of Montreal's Highland regiment has extended to a series of units and formations which have absorbed no fewer than 500 officers and 5,000 other ranks.

The officers have served in 144 different units and staff formations, and 67 of them have reached the rank of lieutenant colonel or higher on active service.

The regiment's 1st Battalion, for

which plans are now being made for



"Under the command of strong air forces, began January 1945, supported by strong air forces, began January 1945, it was announced that

## Black Watch Discipline Strict Army Tradition

The close proximity of the Black Watch homecoming recalls the fact that they were, on several occasions during World War I, described as a regiment lacking finesse in that important army commodity known as "discipline". During the last war sinister rumours as to the discipline and behavior of the force drifted back to Canada, where they caused no little anxiety. That these rumours were grossly exaggerated is now known, but that... there was some foundation for them, there is no attempt to deny.

The whole question of discipline and behavior caused, at a later date, some little feeling between the 1st Division and the men of the contingents that followed. Some few of the latter adopted a "holler than thou" attitude and were wont to reproach the originals with the bad name they had left behind them.

Tradition has it that on one occasion a war-worn veteran back in England on leave listened patiently to just such a tale of woe. "I can tell you," said the spotless newcomer, eyeing the veteran with disgust, "we are having a hard time to live down the reputation you fellows left in England."

"Oh well," replied the veteran, "cheer up, you'll have a damn sight worse time living UP to the reputation we have in France."

Having swiped that neat little number from a book on the battalions published after the 1st World



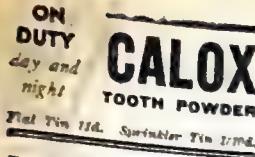
LT-COL. V. E. TRAVERSY,  
Officer Commanding the 1st Battalion  
Black Watch, who is in command of the famed Montreal Highland unit as it steams toward home.

ers fell in on deck, their officers in mess kit, straight from dinner. They helped the women and children into the boats, then formed up on parade and stood to attention. Not a man moved from the ranks as the ship sank — an outstanding example of the iron discipline of a great regiment."

## MILITARY MEDAL

EISENHOWER'S CALL  
TO THE TROOPS

their way to the front in a matter of minutes in a quickly equipped army land



# The Evening News

NO. 19,455

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1944

ONE PENNY



BLACKOUT 10.57 p.m. to 5.0 a.m.  
Moon rises 9.48 p.m.  
Moon sets 6.31 a.m.

## Montgomery Leads British, U.S., Canadian Force

# WE WIN BEACHHEADS

## 4,000 Ships, 11,000 Planes in Assault on France: 'All Going to Plan'—Premier

### WE LAND IN JERSEY—Nazis

**A** N ARMADA OF 4,000 SHIPS, WITH SEVERAL THOUSAND SMALLER CRAFT, ALL BACKED BY 11,000 FRONT-LINE AIRCRAFT, TO-DAY CROSSED THE CHANNEL TO INVADE FRANCE.

Latest reports are that they have established "good beachheads, and are slashing their way inland."

Berlin reported this afternoon that Allied airborne troops had landed on Guernsey and Jersey, in the Channel Islands, where they were "engaged in extremely costly battles."

### Shore Batteries Largely Quelled

Mr. Churchill, giving the invasion armada figures in the Commons to-day, said: "There are already hopes that actual surprise has been attained, and we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the fight."

"Massed airborne landings have been successfully effected behind enemy's lines. Landings on beaches are proceeding at various points at the present time. The fire of shore batteries has been largely quelled. Obstacles which were constructed in the sea have not proved so difficult as apprehended."

"The Anglo-American Allies are sustained by about 11,000 line aircraft, which can be drawn upon as may be needed for purposes of battle."

"Three hours previously—at 9.01 a.m.—an Allied communiqué—this official news for which the world has been anxiously waiting—

"Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied troops this morning on the northern coast of France."



### FULL VICTORY—NOTHING LESS

### EISENHOWER'S CALL TO "CRUSADERS"

### A BIRD'S-EYE INVASION VIEW

### BATTLE WILL GROW IN SCALE AND INTENSITY

#### I SAW THE ARMADA FROM THE AIR

From TOM DOWNES, "Evening News" War Reporter with the R.A.F.

AT dawn to-day grim-faced infantrymen who for weeks had lain hidden in woods and villages of England, stormed the beaches in Northern France.

And the airborne attack was the greatest in history. Thousands of British and American paratroops tumbled out of the big troop-carriers into the French countryside.

Giders carrying more men and transport, cast off from their big planes and slid down in a matter of minutes completely equipped army had landed behind the European continent.

The House should, I think, take formal cognisance of the liberation of Rome by the Allied armies under the command of General Alexander, with General Clark, of the United States Services, and General Oliver Leese, in command of the Fifth and Eighth Armies respectively.

I have also to announce to the House that during the night and the early hours of this morning the first of the series of landings in the European continent.

actual tactical surprise has been attained, and we hope to furnish the enemy with a succession of surprises during the course of the

### THE KING ON RADIO AT 9 P.M.

It was officially announced this morning that the King will broadcast at 9 o'clock to-night.

### GREAT BLITZ ON NAZI GUNS

### "SWARM OF PLANES DARKENS SKY"

The fiercest blitz of all time on the continent was launched from Britain hour after hour throughout the night and to-day, smashing targets before the actual invasion began, then giving all-out support to our landings.

From the South-East Coast came the report: "Nothing like it has been seen before. Aircraft seemed to be pouring out in enormous strength."

Reports from the invasion front quoted by the Berlin correspondent of Stockholm's *Tidningen* to-day said: "The sky was darkened by the enormous swarm of Allied planes when came over in continuous waves to bomb."

Since the invasion began Allied fighter bombers have been dive-bombing, glide-bombing and strafing German defences and communications.

They are hitting any target that has a bearing on the strength of the German Armies at the front. They fly literally into the mouths of guns and dive within feet of the spans which hold bridges together.

In the night Bomber Command made its heaviest attack on the French coast to surprise the Germans. Planes

### "ALLIES ARE PENETRATING DEEPER INLAND"

Paris radio broadcast these latest flashes from the invasion area:

"The Germans are putting up very stiff resistance in the Caen area. The town area itself has been sorely tried. The enemy appears to be penetrating deeper inland."

"It has now become clear that the main Allied blow is not against Havre, but that General Eisenhower is concentrating his efforts to capture Cherbourg."

"Allied paratroopers are now arriving to capture the airfields in Normandy."

### GERMAN GUNS SHELL DOVER AREA

German long-range guns opened fire this afternoon. They only sent about six rounds over in the vicinity of Dover area, and immediately after R.A.F. planes went towards Calais. Shelling warnings were on for some time in coastal towns.

### 640 NAVY GUNS BOMBARDING BEACHES

Officially announced more than 640 naval guns ranging from 4 to 16 inches, are bombarding the beaches and enemy strong points in support of the invasion forces.

At 10.30 a.m. 250 Allied mine-sweepers with 10,000 officers and men are engaged in operation. Weight of minesweeping material used amounts to 2,000 tons, and amount of sweep wire in use would reach almost exactly from London to Isle of Wight.

### DIEPPE, CALAIS BOMBED TO OVER BELGRADE TO DAY



## *Our Thanks FOR A JOB WELL DONE!*

We pay tribute today to the gallant officers and men of the 1st Battalion Black Watch (R.H.R.) on the occasion of their return home, and are happy to join with all of Montreal in saying—"Thanks and well done, Black Watch . . . We're proud of you!"

**Mount Royal Rice Mills Ltd.**

**WELCOME**  
  
**BLACK  
WATCH**

We join with Montreal and the rest of Canada in extending a sincere welcome to this gallant regiment.

**COLLEGE CRAFT CLOTHES**  
1447 McGill College Ave. P.L. 8009



## **WELCOME HOME TO THE 1st BATTALION THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA**

This oldest Highland regiment in the Dominion, Overseas since September 1940, has written another heroic chapter in its fighting history. From the dark days of Dieppe to the glorious victory, they upheld the traditional honor of the

**BLACK WATCH!**

**DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY**

## Special Tartan Kept the Peace Between Clans

### Famous Parent Unit Formed in 1715

The Black Watch is the oldest Highland Regiment in the British Army. After the Rebellion of 1715 the Scottish Highlands were in a constant state of disorder against English troops. Certain Scottish leaders offered to form a special corps from amongst their own people to police the Highlands and this offer was wisely accepted by the English General Wade. In 1725, then, four independent companies were formed by these Scottish chieftains and a special tartan was designed to avoid clan jealousies. The tartan was made up from the colors which were common to the tartans of all four original company commanders, namely dark blue, dark green and black. The tartan has been used ever since, and gave rise to the name by which the companies, and later the regiment, were commonly called. It was the "dark," or "black watch," to distinguish the Highlanders policing the north from the English red-coats.

Four more companies were formed, and in 1739, the eight companies were incorporated into a regiment of the line under the title "43rd Highland Regiment". Ten years later it was changed to 42nd Royal Highland Regiment. That has been its official name ever since, even though commonly known as the Black Watch, but in recent years a change was made to incorporate both names.

### Fought in Canada

The regiment was abroad in 1743, and from that date on served with distinction in many engagements. In 1756, the Regiment came to America to serve in the wars against the Indians and French on this continent. They fought at Ticonderoga, where a French military engineer—the Marquis de Lotbiniere—had built a strong fort. The Black Watch was unsuccessful in taking the fort, and the regiment was decimated in bitter hand-to-hand fighting. It is interesting to note that, more than 150 years later, a descendant of the French marquis (Alain de Lotbiniere) served at Ypres, during the first Great War, as a captain in the Black Watch.

In the year of Ticonderoga, a second battalion of the Black Watch was formed—the 73rd.

### Admired the World Over



The Black Watch (P.H.R.) pipe band leads the famed Montreal regiment on parade in Germany during a rest period away from front line fighting. While the combatant troops of the regiment changed to battle-dress the pipers were allowed to retain their kilts and sporrans.

After service in the West Indies it came north and was with Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. In 1760, when Montreal fell to the British, Lord Amherst led his troops into the city, and thus the regiment, for the first time, set foot in Montreal.

The Black Watch eventually returned to Europe, and again took part in numerous campaigns. It was in 1795 that they won the "red hocket," through recapturing the guns of a certain Dragoon regiment (artillery then was part of a cavalry regiment). During the Napoleonic era, the regiment was almost continuously in action, and in all of the smaller wars of the 19th century, the Black Watch took part.

### Two Battalions of Regulars

When the present war broke out, the Royal Highland Regiment consisted of the two regular line battalions based in Scotland and the various battalions scattered throughout the Empire.

The Black Watch of Canada is the oldest Highland Regiment in the Dominion. It was the first of the Dominion battalions to become allied with the old regiment in Scotland. It was founded many years ago when there were threats of local trouble. The occasion was the American Civil War and Canada was threatened with invasion from the south. In 1862 the regiment was formed and for many years was known as the Royal Light Infantry—or "The Royals".

At the start, only one of the eight companies formed wore Highland dress, but by 1883 the entire battalion was in the Black Watch kit.

THE MONTREAL DAILY STAR  
Nw 21/45



## FHAILE DHACHAIDH (Welcome Home).

# THE BLACK WATCH ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT OF CANADA

JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL LIMITED

# Welcome home,



First Battalion  
**BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)**

ALSO

No. 1 Road Construction Coy. (R.C.E.)

12th Can. Armoured Reg't

73rd Field Battery (R.C.A.)

50th Medium Battery (R.C.A.)

*Simpson's*



**WELCOME HOME  
TO THE  
1st BATTALION,  
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.)  
OF CANADA**

This oldest Highland regiment in  
the Dominion, Overseas since  
September, 1940, has written  
another heroic chapter in its fighting  
history. From the dark days  
of Dieppe to the glorious  
victory, they upheld the traditional  
honor of the

**BLACK WATCH!**

**DAWES BLACK HORSE BREWERY**

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## BOND PRIORITY SERVICE

To the men of THE BLACK WATCH  
means a BOND TAILORED-TO-  
MEASURE SUIT ready for you in  
14 DAYS.

From the moment you place the order, Bond will change you from uniform into civvies in exactly 14 days. Just drop into the nearest Bond Store, choose the material you desire from our wonderful collection of the finest woollens, select the very style you wish. Your suit will be delivered when you present your priority certificate. A Bond suit means perfection tailoring at a price as low as \$24.75. A Bond-tailored-to-measure suit carries the UNCONDITIONAL guarantee of complete satisfaction or your deposit returned without question.

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(St. Catherine and Stanley)  
350 Craig St. W. (Cor. St. Peter)  
2801 St. Catherine St. W. (Cor. Atwater)  
6319 Wellington St. Verdun



## 3 The HERALD

Established  
1811

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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1945

### Homecoming

THE BLACK WATCH comes home today—home from far and bloody fields, bringing new battle flags and honors—home to a welcome straight from the heart of Montreal.

By ties of military tradition, this first battalion of the local regiment is linked with one of the oldest Highland regiments of the British Army.

At Caen and on the canals of Antwerp, at other points where the fighting was toughest, the hardship greatest, it wrote a grim and glowing page of Black Watch history, upholding the reputation established by the kilted warriors from Montreal during the First Great War.

\* \* \*

BUT IT IS NOT of traditions, precious as they are to men who wear the "red hackle" and follow the pipes—not of battle honors or glory—that the "next of kin" waiting at the Craig Street Drill Hall will be thinking.

Tenderer, more directly human, will be the feelings of those who wait as the cheers, the blaring brasses, the crying pipes, herald the approach of warriors home from the wars.

\* \* \*

FOR THIS IS A homecoming. Parades and ceremonies, however impressive, cannot make it merely a Roman triumph.

The 1st Battalion of the Black Watch comes home today.

Not all return in the flesh. But perhaps the dead march, too, shoulder to shoulder with their living comrades.

Welcome Home



The Black Watch  
R. H. R.



THE BERKELEY  
HOTEL  
1188 Sherbrooke St. W.  
MONTREAL



# ATTENTION!

The 1st Battalion  
The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada  
is due to arrive at  
Bonaventure Station  
Today  
at about 2 P.M.

THE PARADE will move off as quickly as possible after arrival, proceeding east on St. James St., to St. Gabriel, north to Craig St., and east to Craig Street Drill Hall for official homecoming ceremony.

The general public will NOT be permitted inside the Craig St. Drill Hall as it is entirely reserved for ticket-holders.

Any last-minute change in time of arrival will be broadcast over local radio stations.

*The Committee in Charge*



Welcome Home

**V**  
Standard Credit  
Corporation  
1410 Stanley St.

With heartfelt joy and gratitude,  
we join in greeting the returning  
heroes of the 1st. Battalion of THE  
BLACK WATCH OF CANADA,  
who have contributed so much to  
the cause of Freedom.

# Welcome Home

## The Black Watch

### Royal Highland Regiment

... Your fame has spread throughout the world and all Canada is proud to Welcome "The Ladies From Hell" ... a nick-name earned the hard way in the First World War, and up-held with all the other glorious traditions of your regiment, in the war just past.



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## Scottish Link Dates Back Forty Years

### Oldest Highland Unit In the Dominion

The Black Watch of Canada is the oldest Highland regiment in the Dominion, bears the number 5th on the Canadian Army list and was the first of the Dominion battalions to become allied with a regiment in Scotland.

Like the parent unit, it was founded many years ago when there were threats of local trouble and eight Montreal chieftains each raised a company of soldiers to keep the peace. The occasion was the American Civil War. Canada was threatened with invasion from the South and in 1862 these leaders at Montreal formed the Royal Light Infantry which for many years was popularly called "The Royals."

During the Boer War, Canada's overseas force was a composite one. New regiments were formed out of detachments from the older ones. The regiment at Montreal supplied what is claimed to have been the largest single detachment for the new Royal Canadian Regiment for the new Royal Canadian Regiment. Five officers of the Regiment and 51 of its men served with the Canadian contingents in Africa. It is because of their service that the Regiment was awarded the battle-honor "South Africa 1899-1900."

In 1905, the Canadian regiment became formally allied with The Black Watch, the oldest Highland regiment in the British Army, and in 1906 it was authorized to form a second battalion.

### Volunteered in 1914

When the first Great War broke out, the Royal Highlanders of Canada volunteered as a unit. The two peace-time battalions of the Royal Highlanders became the 13th Battalion R.H.C. of the C.E.F. Later a third battalion was formed and the regiment was the only Canadian one to have three battalions at the front in the last campaign; all of them fought their way up the slopes of Vimy on the same day in 1917.

Battle honors of the famed unit include Mount Sorrel, Somme, 1916; Flers-Courclette, Acre Heights, Arras, 1917-18; Vimy, 1917; Arleaux Hill, 70; Ypres, 1917; Paaschendaele, Ameles, Scarpe, Hindenburg Line, Canal du Nord, Pursuit to Mons, and France and Flanders, 1915-18.

Re-organized in 1920, the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada perpetuates the 13th, 42nd and 73rd Battalions, C.E.F.

At the outbreak of the second World War in 1939, men serving in the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada set out to maintain and emulate the great traditions and history of their regiment. The unit arrived overseas early in September, 1940, part of the 2nd Canadian Division. During 1941-42 they carried out training and assisted in an operational role in the defence plans for the south coast of England.

### Shared in Dieppe Raid

In 1942, a detachment of Black Watch, four officers, 107 other ranks, took part in the Dieppe raid on August 19. The following year the regiment participated in exercise "Spartan," considered one of the most gruelling tests of endurance staged by any force.

The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada landed in France July 6,

### On Parade in U.K.



FIELD MARSHAL LORD WAVELL, now Viceroy of India, is shown in the above Army picture taken in the United Kingdom, when he inspected 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, before "the Big Show."

1943, and were speedily committed to action in the clearing of the Caen area as part of the 2nd Canadian Corps. The regiment was engaged on the east bank of the Orne River where, as part of the 5th Infantry Brigade, they helped to take Fleury-sur-Orne and Its, until stiff enemy counter-attacks prevented further advance at that time.

In August, the Black Watch participated in the operation which led to the capture of Falaise and the closing of the "Falaise Gap." The Black Watch was given the task of clearing the enemy from the region west of the river Laise and joining hands with the troops of the Second British Army which advanced eastward across the Orne. Subsequently, the regiment was ordered to attack Falaise. This was effected 17 August. The regiment thus shared with other formations, Canadian, British, American and Polish, in the destruction of the German Seventh Army.

### Met Stubborn Resistance

Pursuing the enemy eastward from Vimoutiers, through Orbec and Thiberville towards Rouen, the Black Watch experienced more stubborn resistance than other Canadian formations, particularly in the vicinity of the Forêt De La Londe. Once this opposition had been overcome, the regiment pressed forward rapidly, crossing the Seine and entering Rouen 30 August. On 1 September, The Black Watch occupied Dieppe without opposition; and on 3rd September General Crerar took the salute at a march past of those units which had fought on the beaches of that port in 1942. During the month of September, the regiment overran a number of V-1 and V-2 sites from which "revenge" missiles had been hurled at England. By-passing Dunkirk the regiment cleared the coast of Belgium to the east passing through

Nieuport, Ostende and Blankenberghe (8-9 September).

Between 22 and 29 September, bridgeheads were established north-east of Antwerp across the Albert and Tourhout canals by The Black Watch. In the following month (24 October to 1 November) The Black Watch eliminated German opposition on the Zuid Beveland peninsula. The Zuid Beveland operation was one of three required to clear the approaches to Antwerp, a task which was of vital importance to the continued operations of all Allied armies in western Europe.

During December and January, the regiment enjoyed a rest period. Active operations were resumed in February when the regiment was included in the force which delivered a decisive blow against the enemy west of the Rhine. In the first phase of this operation, The Black Watch had only a limited role, that of opening the Clevening-Wyler road through Bergendal and Wyler towards Kranenberg. Subsequently, the regiment saw action in Boyland Wood, and astride the Goch-Calcar Road. Stiff fighting was experienced by The Black Watch between 26 February and 9 March in the Hochwald and in the attack on Xanten.

On 4 April The Black Watch extended a bridgehead over the Twente Canal east of Zutphen in Holland and advanced to clear the north-eastern Netherlands. In a rapid thrust The Black Watch Regiment occupied Beilen and Hijken on the Oranje Kanaal on 12 April and Groningen on 16 April.

### Excursion Into Germany

Following regrouping, The Black Watch was transferred from north-eastern Netherlands where its task was completed to the right flank of the Canadian Army near Oldenburg in Germany. This involved a move about 75 miles. Oldenburg fell to the troops of The Black Watch on 3 May 1945. After the capitulation of the enemy, the regiment remained deployed for sev-



# Welcome

## The First The Black

(Royal Highland Regt)

From Normandy to Berlin these feet have marched  
blood to Victory. Now they come marching home  
forget their sacrifice in training camps and upon

These men of the Black Watch may well carry the  
well done . . . A Proud Regiment Has Come Home



"CAED MILE"

(Gaelic for 10,000 We



Where the fightin' is the toughest  
And the goin' is the roughest,  
You will hear the pipes a skirlin'  
O'er the din.

When the line begins to weaken and  
The shells above are shriekin',  
You will hear that eerie wailin'  
Of the Black Watch goin' in.

To the troops up front who've waited  
For the help that's so belated,  
The pipes send out a message  
To take heart.

And the battle weary men  
Who held the line 'till then,  
Fix their bayonets with a cheer  
and do their part!

W. G. S.

*This Tribute To The Gallant Black Watch, Sponsored by*



J. B. LEFEBVRE LTD.

MONTRÉAL SHOE STORE—J. RENAUD, PRESIDENT

CHAS. GU



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# Home Battalion Watch of Canada

rough mud and dust, snow and  
 peaceful people who shall not  
 be denied.  
 As high in knowledge of a job  
 as in Mud Traditions Up-Held!

ILTE'!

Below



THE HERALD, MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1945 15



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 Road and a  
 Hard Road and  
 You Covered  
 Yourselves With  
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Welcome Home  
TO THE  
**BLACK WATCH**



Montreal is happy to acclaim the homecoming of a gallant fighting regiment—the Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada. We are especially proud of its brilliant heroic role played in many of the War's most crucial battles... Welcome—to a fighting regiment!

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WELCOME  
HOME

to all the Officers and  
Men of Montreal's Own  
Regiment

THE  
**BLACK  
WATCH**

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**WELCOME  
HOME  
BLACK WATCH**

WE await them with cheers—Canada and Montreal in particular has good reason to be proud of the "BLACK WATCH" and its distinguished record of service. Today this gallant Battalion is back on soil it left nearly six years ago, and we are happy and proud to join with others in honoring the officers and men of this fighting Regiment and to express our grateful appreciation for a job well and truly done.

**THRIFT-STOP & SHOP**

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REGISTERED

WELCOME...



Sound the trumpets in a salute  
to our valorous boys on their  
return home. Let us cheer the  
heroes of CAEN, FALaise,  
WALCHEREN, HOCHWOLD  
FOREST, REICHWOLD FOREST,  
ZANTAN-ON-RHINE.

THE  
BLACK WATCH

*Léveille*  
LIMITED

CLEANERS AND DYERS

Was O.C. Overseas



Lt.-COL S. D. CANTLIE, member of the well-known Montreal family which had representatives as commanding officers of Black Watch battalions in two wars. Colonel Cantlie commanded the 1st Battalion overseas in the late war.



WELCOME HOME

1st Bn. The Black Watch  
(R.H.R.) of Canada

We are proud to associate ourselves with the people of Montreal in extending a hearty welcome to the officers and men of this great regiment.

Wm. H. MACK Inc  
Better Walking Footwear

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Black Watch  
Welcome Home!  
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THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Welcome R. H. R.'s

We were happy  
to serve you  
overseas.

We are happy to  
welcome you  
home.

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Y.M.C.A.

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# WELCOME

To a gallant, fighting regiment on the occasion of  
its victorious homecoming.



The  
**BLACK WATCH**

BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA)

MONTREAL

214 ST. JAMES STREET

TORONTO

60 KING STREET WEST

Assists in Homecoming



LT.-COL. FRANK M. MITCHELL, a former commander of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, overseas, and who was today in the parade which accompanied the welcome home ceremonies for his old unit.



Welcome Home

**THE  
BLACK  
WATCH**

(R.H.R.) of Canada

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

PLAY PIPERS! PLAY THE HORN



**WELCOME**

FIRST BATTALION  
**BLACK WATCH**  
*The* (R.H.R.) OF CANADA

«««»»

You have added new honours to the splendid record already won in the long and glorious history of your famous Regiment.

«««»»



**ELMHURST DAIRY  
LIMITED**

**General Agrees  
Santa to Stay**

**But Tell Children  
It's Only Myth, He Warns**

OTTAWA, Nov. 21—(B.U.P.) — Maj.-Gen. Brock Chisholm, deputy Minister of National Health, has agreed to let the "myth" of Santa Claus stay, provided children are taught that it is a myth.

Speaking to a group of young women here yesterday, the General whose statements opposing Santa Claus and the teaching of right and wrong have caused widespread controversy, said: "I wouldn't take Santa away. If the child is made to understand that Santa Claus is just part of a nice game which everybody plays, then there is no harm in it."

"We are under obligation to remind this child, however, that anything we have told him regarding the existence of Santa Claus is not true," he declared.

Warning against bringing up a child with the fear psychology, Gen. Chisholm said that "we are just as responsible as the Germans for the last war" because it was our own unwillingness to face the unpleasant which made us ignore the warnings which were sounded throughout the thirties.

"If we bring up our children like us, there will not be any grandchildren," he said. "According to the past, the next war should come in another 25 years, just in time to catch our children. And the next war will be sudden death."

Gen. Chisholm said that "the

Leads Return

LONDON — (Reuter) — Linemen of the Royal Corps of Signals will aid the Post Office, now short of manpower, to help reduce the list of more than 70,000 Londoners who want telephones installed.

atomic bomb is already mere child's play compared with some of the things which may be developed and used to kill."



**"Thanks boys..."**

we join with every citizen of Montreal when we say, "Thanks" to the 1st Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) for a job well done.

**JAMES WALKER  
HARDWARE CO.**

Est. 1857

412 ST. JAMES STREET W.





# WELCOME THE BLACK WATCH

ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT OF CANADA

We are proud to acclaim this gallant fighting Regiment on its safe return and to pay our grateful tribute to their valour, their sacrifice, and their glorious victory. We join with Montreal and all of Canada in welcoming The Black Watch, and at the same time paying reverence and honour to the memory of those men of the "Watch" who will never return.

*The CANADIAN*  
**Fairbanks-Morse**  
COMPANY-Limited

## 5,000 Served With RHR Unit

During the late war The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada actually had no fewer than 521 officers and over 5,000 other ranks on active service. The officers served in 168 different units and staff formations, and 68 of them reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel or higher on active service.

The Regiment's 1st Battalion served on active service continuously throughout the war, its 2nd Battalion with the Internal Security Force for two and one-half months at the outbreak of war, and in the 7th Canadian Division for a period of about one and one-half years. In addition the Regiment had a 3rd and 4th Battalion in the Reserve Army and a 42nd Reserve Veterans Company which was probably the strongest in the Dominions. In addition, the Regiment met all calls for reinforcements and supplied 10 Officers and a company of other ranks to the 2nd (Reconstituted) Battalion Royal Rifles of Canada.

The 1st Battalion in the 5th Brigade of the 2nd Division had the heaviest casualties of any Canadian unit during the war made up as follows:—Officers: killed, 30; wounded, 75; missing, 8; total 113; other ranks: killed, 414; wounded, 1,067; missing, 180; total 1,661.

The total other rank casualties with other units are not as yet known, but among the officers serving with other units were the following:—killed, 7; wounded, 24; missing, 1; total, 32.



WELCOME HOME  
THE  
**BLACK  
WATCH**  
...

*Leduc Drug Stores*



"We Welcome You...  
**BLACK WATCH!"**

We join with the rest of Montreal in paying proud tribute to the First Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) on their return home. We're happy to welcome this regiment with such a gallant fighting record and to honor the memory of those men of the "Watch" who made the supreme sacrifice on the battlefields of Europe.

**Pesner Bros. Ltd.**

968 Notre Dame West

ONTREAU, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1945

## Cheering Crowds Greet Victorious Black Watch



The above picture taken at St James and McGill streets, conveys an impression of the huge crowds which turned out to welcome home the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, yesterday afternoon. Note the saluting base at left which was

practically overwhelmed by the dense throngs of eager citizens who gave the Highlanders a wonderful reception, replete with ticker tape. (For complete details of Black Watch arrival see Page 5.)



Some of the "boys" who marched in the parade with the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, yesterday were hardened veterans of three wars. Such was the trio above who, after serving in the Great War, and then with the Imperial Army in quelling insurrections in the Middle East, went overseas with Canada's Black Watch in the late war. Left to right, they are: CPL. W. MOLLOY, PTE. J. H. WHITE and PTE. JOHN GUTHRIE.

FOUNDED JUNE 3, 1778.

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MONTRÉAL, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

## THE BLACK WATCH COMES HOME

The return to Montreal today of the 1st Battalion of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada is an event which will stir the heart of this city.

For The Black Watch is a regiment deeply rooted in the life and traditions of Montreal. From its organization in 1862 until the present day it has had a notable continuity of service by generations of the city's families.

This fact was strikingly and poignantly illustrated in the death in the summer of 1944 of Lt.-Col. Stuart S. T. Cantlie, who commanded the 1st Battalion overseas and who was killed while moving forward to join a company of his men which had encountered difficulties in their advanced position in the Caen sector. It was recalled that his father, Lt.-Col. James Cantlie, had commanded a Highland battalion, and his uncle, Lt.-Col. George S. Cantlie, had led the 42nd Battalion of The Black Watch of Canada in action against the same enemy in the Great War of 1914-18.

The men of the 1st Battalion who come home today, and who have been through so many chances and tribulations, will be welcomed with the same warmth of gratitude and thankfulness that has marked their progress through Canadian soil from the time their ship reached the dock at Halifax. Though gaily and cheerfully they will be welcomed, there will be the undercurrents of feeling in the deeper places of the heart. For many will recognize what these men have wrought who now return, and the ultimate and irrevocable price paid by those who left these same streets for the wider service and who will only in our hearts come back.

For the deeper position and dignity of The Black Watch come from the full richness of the sacrifices which it has freely poured out before the country's needs. It is the blood shed by its men, the torn ranks, the rise of courage before the mounting odds, the irretrievable giving of blood and life—it is these things that truly give such spirit to its gallantry, such pride to its losses, such warmth to its welcome.

When this Canadian regiment became formally allied to The Black Watch, it became the recipient at once of the glories and the obligations of an outstanding military tradition. For The Black Watch, through some two centuries, had influenced by its courage the course of numberless critical battlefields. But the Canadian Black Watch not only received a great tradition,

but sustained it, and won its part and portion in it by its own spirited services.

The men of this 1st Battalion who will march down St. James street today will carry the Red Hackle, or plume, in their Highland bonnets. This distinction was granted to The Black Watch in 1795, for the gallant counterattack it made to recover the British guns during the fighting in Holland. But it is not in virtue of this ancient service that the men of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada wear the Red Hackle. The Canadian Regiment was granted the right to wear it, in its own name, in recognition of the gallant stand made by the 13th Battalion during the first gas attack at the Second Battle of Ypres in April 1915.

The record of The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada from 1914 to 1918 was outstanding, with 12,000 men passing through its ranks and 26 battle honors standing to its credit. But in the war so recently ended this fine record was still further enhanced.

Men from The Black Watch took part in the initial probing of the enemy's position at Dieppe, and were in the subsequent landings on the Normandy coast. They were, from first to last, in the forefront of the fighting that transformed the confined operations on the Normandy beachhead into the triumphal sweep that carried the armies of liberation onto the aggressor's own soil.

There has passed into the regiment's history the part that its men played in clearing the Caen Area, in closing the Falaise Pocket, in freeing the Channel Ports, in opening Antwerp, in holding the lines at Maas and the Nijmegen Salient, in advancing the Maas-Rhine offensive and sharing the flanking operations in The Netherlands. But this continued offensive in critical areas, which the enemy was the most determined to defend, was not maintained without heavy costs. The 1,774 casualties of the 1st Battalion in the 5th Brigade of the 2nd Division were the heaviest suffered by any Canadian unit through the war.

The honor which The Black Watch deserves today as it comes home is not one that it claims only through sympathy and sentiment. It is one which it has earned in the blood it has paid.

And as it marches through the streets of Montreal today surely its dead, who have endowed the Regiment with their lives and their honor, march with it. And it is the imperishable part of these good men's lives which now also comes home, to be the Regiment's treasure and challenge in all the years to come.

# The Gazette

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1945.

## Montreal's Pride in Black Watch Arouses Inspired Welcome Home

**Dense Crowds Line Route of Triumphal City March To Give Highlanders Biggest Ovation Yet to Returned Men of Second World War**

By LEON TURNER

The pride of a great city in one of the Dominion's greatest regiments was the inspiration, yesterday, for a reception acknowledged to be the most spectacular and most tumultuous accorded to any local unit of the Second World War. The homecoming of the 1st Battalion of the Black Watch of Canada will live long in the memories of all who saw it.

And many were those who saw it—dense crowds, lining the route of the parade, instinctively stomped their chilled feet on the cold and slushy sidewalks of St. James street as the kilted and Balmoral-bonneted battalion swung past.

Looking at the throngs which greeted the battalion as it turned onto St. James street from Chaboillez Square, it seemed that the limit of density had been achieved, but as the parade passed the saluting base opposite Victoria Square and entered the heart of Montreal's financial district, its vanguard was obliged, literally, to force a path through the ranks of cheering, flag-waving spectators.

Surveying the spectacle from a window, high above the saluting base, hardly a vacant foot of pavement could be seen between the erstwhile sombre ranks of banks and business houses. Miles upon miles of ticker tape and adding machine ribbon streamed and crisscrossed in the light, damp breeze.

### RECEPTION AT BONAVENTURE

The battalion arrived at Bonaventure Station promptly at 3 o'clock and its officer commanding, Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy, as he stepped off the train was warmly greeted by Col. P. P. Hutchison, commandant of the regiment, and by a group of other high-ranking officers. The public and military reception committee included Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4; Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health and Welfare; Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., Adjutant General, and Councillor W. R. Bulloch, representing the City of Montreal. A tribute of flowers from the Canadian Merchant Navy was received on behalf of the unit by Col. Traversy.

As the balance of the battalion spilled out of the crowded coaches of the C.N.R. special which had brought them from Halifax, the famous Black Watch pipe band, under the command of Pipe Major Robert Hanna, paced ceremonially to and fro on the platform, playing the music of the Scottish highlands, where the Royal Highland Regiment was born more than 200 years ago.

The homecoming men, tense and excited during their 20-hour trip from Halifax, reported that their first intimation of the reception that awaited them was the cheering groups of men and women who waved at the train from the windows of factories in the outlying industrial sections of the city. It was at this point that they began a last-minute campaign of polishing and brushing in preparation for the welcome that lay ahead of them.

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1.)

## CSM. LESLIE FROST MADE LONE SORTIE

Exploit of D.C.M. Winner Led to Capture of 76 German Soldiers

By LOUIS V. HUNTER.

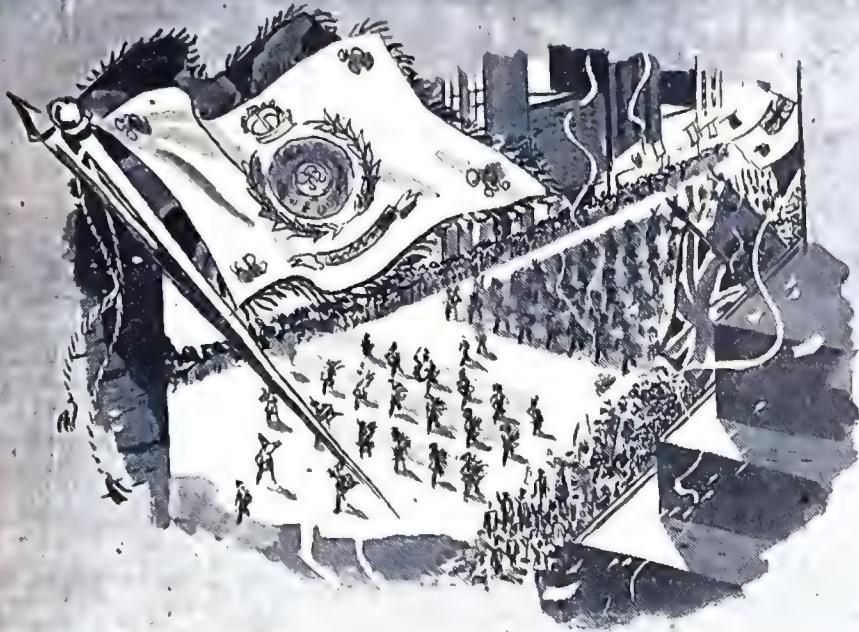
Company Sergeant-Major Leslie Frost, one of the two men of the Black Watch entitled to wear the double blue and red ribbon of the Distinguished Conduct Medal for valour in action in the Second World War, made a lone sortie against a farmhouse in Germany that led to the capture of 76 Germans. A member of the returning 1st Battalion, the dark, bronzed Frost confessed yesterday that when he went into the darkened house near Gaijar, he thought it was in Canadian hands. He was armed only with a rusty muzzle-loading rifle that wouldn't fire, but he had a bayonet and a knife.



### BLACK WATCH ARRIVES

**Top:** Lt.-Col. Traversy, Officer Commanding the homecoming 1st Battalion of the Black Watch (R.H.R.) is greeted as he steps off the train at Bonaventure station, by Maj.-Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding Military District No. 4. The colonel and his command had just arrived in the city after a 29-hour train journey from Halifax where they disembarked Monday from the giant liner Queen Elizabeth. **Centre:** Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D., Commandant of the Black Watch, briefly addresses the men of the 1st Battalion during the official reception held for them in the Craig street Drill Hall. Col. Hutchison congratulated 'his men on the gallant way in which they had upheld and added to the great reputation of the regiment. To the left stands Councillor W. R. Bulloch, who represented the city, was also present to welcome the battalion at the station. **Bottom:** The parade, one of the most inspiring ever held in Montreal, passes the saluting base opposite Victoria Square, where the twin lines of onlookers bulged slightly, only to converge into a dense mass in the centre of the financial district, east of McGill street.

(Gazette Photos by Barton)



# WELCOME HOME

THE FIRST BATTALION  
THE BLACK WATCH  
(ROYAL HIGHLAND REGIMENT) OF CANADA

Men of The First Battalion, you have added lustre to the proud tradition of your forebears whose exploits form a glorious chapter in Canada's history . . . With hard-won battle honors to enrich your record . . . The First Battalion comes Home . . . and all Montreal joins in tribute.

Joined in our City's salute to The Highlanders are their honored brothers-in-arms of the

50th MEDIUM BATTERY, R.C.A.

73rd FIELD BATTERY, R.C.A.

1st CANADIAN ROAD CONSTRUCTION CO., R.C.E.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED



Continued on page 12, Col. 2

1. D. Morgan, who was married in Montreal in 1914, was also awarded the Military Medal in 1918.

2. The Black Watch's second D.C.M. winner is WO. 1. A. P. Turnbull, who received the award in 1918.

3. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

4. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

5. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

6. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

7. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

8. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

9. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

10. The band of the Black Watch, second D.C.M. winner, is WO. 1. Cpl. J. H. McGehee, a private in the band.

11. Three times he took the field over the four companies when the officer commanding was killed.

12. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

13. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

14. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

15. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

16. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

17. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

18. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

19. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

20. On 22nd March, for "three gallant acts in action" he was awarded the Military Medal.

STAR, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1948



# Welcome Home Ceremony for The First Battalion The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada Programme of Events

and  
Information for Next-of-Kin  
Participating Troops and Spectators

THE Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada is proud to announce the imminent return of its First Battalion from overseas. In anticipation of this happy event and to do honour to all who have served in the First Battalion the following ceremony of welcome on the day of arrival has been planned:

## PLACE AND TIME OF ARRIVAL

### IN MONTREAL

The First Battalion, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada will detrain at BONAVENTURE STATION, corner of Windsor Street and St. James Street West, at a time to be announced shortly through the press and radio.

### PROCEDURE ON ARRIVAL

Immediately on detraining the Battalion will form up on the platform in line, preceded by the Pipe Band. It will march across the Station to Chambly Square. There it will be joined by the Regimental Band, and a Veterans Battalion composed of the Royal Highland home, under command of Col. F. Moltfeldt, and will march to Craig Street Drill Hall in this order: Pipe Band, First Battalion, Regimental Band, Veterans Battalion.

### ROUTE OF THE PARADE

EAST on ST. JAMES STREET to ST. GABRIEL  
NORTH on ST. GABRIEL to CRAIG STREET  
EAST on CRAIG to DRILL HALL

Street Drill Hall, 175 Craig Street East. These tickets are being issued at the Armoury, 2067 Bleury Street. Those who have not received them are requested to obtain same from the Ladies' Division at the Armoury.

**ADMISSION OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC TO CRAIG STREET DRILL HALL.** It is regretted that the space available does not permit the admission of the General Public.

**BLACK WATCH RESERVE BATTALIONS INCLUDING THE GUARD OF HONOUR, BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOL CADETS AND BLACK WATCH ASSOCIATION.** Black Watch Reserve Battalions including the Guard of Honour, Bishop's College School Cadets, Black Watch Association personnel will parade at the announced time of arrival of The Black Watch train and will march to a reserved section of the Drill Hall half an hour later.

### DRESS: Reserve Battalions

Kilt, Battle Dress Blouse, Balmoral, Web Belt, Black Boots, Hacetops and Short Puttees and Greatcoats.

**Black Watch Association**  
Mufti with Balmoral

the command of Lt.-Col. E. Motzfeldt, and will proceed to Craig Street Drill Hall in this order: Pipe Band, First Battalion, Regimental Band, Veterans Battalion.

## ROUTE OF THE PARADE

EAST on ST. JAMES STREET to ST. GABRIEL  
NORTH on ST. GABRIEL to CRAIG STREET  
EAST on CRAIG to DRILL HALL

## MARCH PAST

The March Past will be taken by the D.O.C. in front of The Imperial Bank opposite Victoria Square.

## NEXT-OF-KIN OF RETURNING PERSONNEL

Headquarters Military District No. 4 is issuing to the Next-of-Kin of each returning man FOUR (4) TICKETS OF ADMISSION TO CRAIG STREET DRILL HALL. These tickets should be presented to the ushers not later than the time of arrival of the Black Watch train. Next of Kin will be seated FACING THE PARADE IN ALPHABETICAL GROUPS WHICH WILL BE CLEARLY SHOWN BY LARGE LETTERS PLACED ON THE FRONT OF THE GALLERY UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE SITTING.

**NOTE:** If your name is BROWN and your soldier's name is JONES then you will be seated in Section "J" of above letter.

## CEREMONY IN DRILL HALL

- (1) Music by Montreal Garrison Band prior to arrival of parade.
- (2) General Salute given by Guard of Honour on entrance of parade to Drill Hall.
- (3) Addresses of Welcome:
  - (a) Representative of the City of Montreal
  - (b) District Officer Commanding  
Maj. Gen. E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E.
  - (c) The Regimental Commandant  
Col. P. P. Hutchison, E.D.
  - (d) The C.O. 1 RHC  
Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy.

## DISMISSAL OF PARADE

### HOW NEXT-OF-KIN MEET THEIR RETURNING MEN

When Col. Traversy has finished speaking he will request permission from the D.O.C. to dismiss the parade. At the same time standard bearers will be seated in the front row with large lettered signs, one sign for each letter of the alphabet; your returning soldiers will previously have been instructed to meet you around these signs. STAY UNDER THE APPROPRIATE SIGN TO MEET YOUR RETURNED SOLDIER.

TICKETS PREVIOUSLY ISSUED TO FAMILIES OF FIRST BATTALION VETERANS OF BLACK WATCH FATAL CASUALTIES AND OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT for the McGill Stadium will be honored at

Armoury one hour and one quarter before the announced time of arrival of The Black Watch train and will march to a reserved section of the Drill Hall half an hour later.

## DRESS: Reserve Battalions

Kilt, Battle Dress Blouse, Balmoral, Web Belt, Black Boots, Hose tops and Short Puttees and Greatcoats.

**Black Watch Association**

Mufti with Balmoral

Medals and ribbons will be worn.

## VETERANS (Those already Home)

First Battalion Black Watch personnel who have previously returned will parade in front of Bonaventure Station on CHABOILLEZ SQUARE under Lt.-Col. E. Motzfeldt, one hour before the arrival of the train. All ranks will fall in with their old companies. Those who last commanded in action will be in command of sub-units of the Battalion. Others who commanded these sub-units will march with the O.C. of the day or as near as possible.

## DRESS: Officers and Warrant Officers

Balmoral, Battle Dress Blouse, Web Belt, Kilt, and Leather Sporran (officers), Khaki Hose tops and Flashes, Puttees, and Black Boots.

### Other Ranks

Balmoral, Battle Dress, Boots or Shoes (NO web belt, anklets or puttees). Those who do not possess this uniform are requested to parade in mufti with Balmoral.

## BAGGAGE

Personal Baggage will be collected at Point St. Charles and transported to a room in the Drill Hall where it will be reclaimed after the ceremony. Any baggage not claimed one hour after dismissal will be transported to the Armoury, 2067 Bleury Street, for safekeeping until properly reclaimed.

## TRANSPORTATION

Transportation of returning men and their families and baggage to their homes will be provided by the Voluntary Transport League. Transport controller will be located immediately adjacent to the baggage room.

**COMING EVENTS AT THE ARMOURY FOR FIRST BATTALION BLACK WATCH.** Shortly after the arrival of The Battalion the following events will take place:

1. SMOKER for ALL RANKS at the ARMOURY
2. SERJEANTS MESS DINNER at the ARMOURY
3. CHURCH PARADE for all 1 RHC personnel to receive back and return to The Armoury the First Battalion Colours deposited at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul prior to the Unit's departure for overseas.

The Committee in Charge will appreciate displays of flags and suitable home-coming decorations by local business firms, particularly those along the route of march.

Please keep this announcement for reference.

The Committee in Charge.

**"CAED MILLE FAILTE!"**  
(Gaelic for "10,000 Welcomes")

# Cheering Thousands Greet Youthful O.C. Proudly Welcomed

## Veteran Black Watch Unit

### Montreal Citizens Warmly Welcome Home Triumphant Fighters of Western Europe

(From Yesterday's Late Editions)

THE climax to over six years of travelling, training, fighting and waiting for "the glad days of reunion" came today for 500 members of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, when they arrived in Montreal to be given the enthusiastic plaudits of tens of thousands of citizens who packed the whole route of the parade from Bonaventure Station to Craig street Drill Hall.

Marching with them in the parade to the strains of the call when the unit was mobilized in 1939 were in the parade, regimental pipe band were another 400 veterans who had previously returned. Lt.-Col. V. E. Traversy led the 1st Battalion through the crowded streets, past a saluting base where Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence stood with civic and military representatives, and through the St. James street "canyon" which was brilliantly decorated with flags and bunting.

From every building as the bronzed figures in kilts and battle-dress marched along, ticker tape rained down, and torn papers were flung into the air to welcome "the boys" home again.

An unusual touch was given to the arrival scene at Bonaventure Station when Lieut. Comdr. Gordon E. Speight, presented to Colonel Traversy a bouquet of chrysanthemums and pinks on behalf of the Merchant Navy, as a tribute to the Highland unit's prowess overseas.

Deep emotions were stirred in the men, many of whom had been away from their homes three, four, five and even six years, but they strode through Montreal's financial district like men proud of the traditions they had upheld on many of the bloodiest battlefields of France, Holland and Germany.

#### CROWDS SEE BATTALION MARCH THROUGH STREETS

From nearly every window and peering out from all doorways on the route of march, people gazed with interest on the upright figures and weather-beaten faces of men whose kilts had temporarily been laid aside for the more practical battalions.

It was noticeable, however, that for this special occasion officers and warrant officers as well as sergeants wore the tartan which has been made familiar by the regiment during its marches through the city.

Only nine of those who answered

the call when the unit was mobilized in 1939 were in the parade, most of them now senior non-commissioned officers, and at least one, C.S.M. W. F. L. Frost, of 200 Sixth avenue, Verdun, wore the ribbon of the Distinguished Conduct Medal for gallant and distinguished conduct in action against the enemy.

The eight other "originals" in the parade were: Q.M.S. A. J. Hubbard of 200a Congregation street, one of the best rifle shots in the battalion and one of the trio of Point St. Charles men, who included L.Cpl. J. R. Reay, of 2655 Rushbrooke street, and Pte. D. MacLean, of 200a Rushbrooke street; CSM S. Gardner, of 103 Springfield avenue, Greenfield Park; CSM H. D. Gaudard, of 7458 Quebecs avenue, Outremont; Sgt. L. P. Leblanc, of 2171 Laurier avenue east; Cpl. H. G. Smith, of 7263 Outremont avenue; and Pte. J. Grindon, of 633a Bourboulniere street.

#### 13 U.S. CITIZENS ON LIST OF UNIT

There were 13 citizens of the United States on the list of repatriates, the Black Watch ever having a special place in the affection of Americans for Canadian fighting men.

#### BATTALION IS GREETED BY RETURNED VETERANS

The homecoming unit was met there by a contingent of nearly 400 men who had previously returned to Canada, and which was in charge of Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, a former commanding officer of the overseas battalion. Many well-known veterans "turned out" to welcome home their comrades, including Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantile, who marched with Colonel Motzfeldt; Lt.-Col. A. G. Stevenson, who marched with the second-in-command of the improvised command; Major R. C. Macduff, Capt. D. A. Law, Capt. C. L. Stuart, Major F. J. Smith, V.D., Capt. J. Durocher, Major D. Menzies, Major J. P. W. Taylor, Major J. C. Routledge, Col. J. B. Weir, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. H. M. Jaquays, Lt.-Col. A. W. Wright, Lt.-Col. C. Petch and Lt.-Col. J. W. Knox.

It took but a few minutes to form up the parade, with the returned pipers leading the way, supported by the regimental pipe band under Pipe Major R. Hanna. Playing as only men can whose memories go back to the misty moors and Highlands of Scotland, the band gave an inspiration to the



One of the rewards in which all ranks of the 1st Battalion, The Black Watch (R.H.R.) of Canada, shared equally yesterday, was reunion with their loved ones. This picture shows LT.-COL. V. E. TRAVERSY, who brought the unit home, being met by his family. From left to right are: FRANCES TRAVERSY, his sister; MRS. V. I. TRAVERSY, his mother; COLONEL TRAVERSY and his wife. The family live at 105 Cote Ste. Antoine road.

standard for the subsequent reception by the Montreal public.

marching veterans which was quickly communicated to the enthusiastic public on the sidewalks. The regimental band under Warrant Officer J. B. Jones provided alternative airs for the marching troops who made a brave showing as they passed along with a typical Highland swing.

#### SALUTE IS TAKEN BY GEN. E. J. RENAUD

The saluting base presented a mass of figures in uniform and civilian clothes, including Major-General E. J. Renaud, C.B., C.B.E., District Officer Commanding, M.D. No. 4, who took the salute from the veterans. He was accompanied by Councillors W. R. Bullock, representing the Mayor of Montreal, Col. P. P. Hutchinson, E.D., Regimental Commander; Col. Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., honorary colonel of the regiment, and the honorary lieutenant-colonels. Also present were Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of National Defence; Hon. Brooke Claxton, Minister of National Health; Maj.-Gen. A. E. Walford, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., Adjutant General; Lt.-Col. Ivan Ibstock, E.D., who was second in command of the unit on mobilization.

The honorary lieutenant-colonels present were: Lt.-Col. G. S. Cantile, D.S.O., V.D., 1st Battalion; Major-General G. E. McCuaig, C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., 2nd Battalion; Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark-Kennedy, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D., 3rd Battalion; and Brig. K. M. Perry, D.S.O., E.D., 4th Battalion.

Other figures were Major-General P. E. Leclerc, C.B.E., M.M., E.D., and Brig. G. V. Whitehead, V.D., who commanded the Brigade in which the battalion served in Canada and overseas.

#### RELATIVES AWAITS VETS IN DRILL HALL

The scene in the Craig street Drill Hall with packed masses of next-of-kin and friends and well-wishers of the famous Montreal unit, was unprecedented. The next-of-kin, most of them armed with waving flags, and stirred by the first sight of husbands and sons, brothers and uncles, formed a solid mass of wildly cheering women and children.

Stationed around the huge hall were members of The Black Watch Association, veterans of the Great War, and including many who had served also in the late war; there were also the 3rd and 4th (R) Battalions of the regiment under their commanding officers; a guard of honor of 50 men, picked out specially for their smartness and the detachment of the Bishop's College School Cadet Corps.

On the arrival of the troops, Councillor Bullock, for the city, General Renaud, for the military district, Colonel Hutchinson, for the regiment, made welcoming addresses, to which Colonel Traversy briefly responded.

The committee in charge of the arrangements for the home-coming included Col. Andrew Fleming, V.D., chairman; Lt.-Col. Frank Mitchell, Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, Major E. G. Louson, Mrs. E. B. Bennett, representing the Women's Division; RSM A. Leach, ROMS J. R. L. Emo and CSM J. T. Blackhurst.



# ATTENTION!

The 1st Battalion  
The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada  
is due to arrive at  
Bonaventure Station  
TODAY  
at about 2 P.M.

**THE PARADE** will move off as quickly as possible after arrival, proceeding east on St. James St., to St. Gabriel, north to Craig St., and east to Craig Street Drill Hall for official homecoming ceremony.

The general public will NOT be permitted inside the Craig St. Drill Hall as it is entirely reserved for ticket-holders.

Any last-minute change in time of arrival will be broadcast over local radio stations.

### *The Committee in Charge*



# WELCOME HOME *Black Watch!*

We bid a simple, but sincere "welcome home" to all ranks of the First Battalion, Black Watch (R.H.R.) on the occasion of their return to Montreal. We are proud to pay tribute to the spirit and glorious tradition of this fighting regiment which has added new honors to its battle flags in many of the war's most crucial battles . . .

THE JAEGER CO. (CANADA) LIMITED



James street are not all those who crossed the sea. There were some who gave their lives for the freedom of the world. Many soldiers perished on foreign soil. The horrors of war dealt out severe punishment to our Black Watch, so brave

800 officers and 5000 other ranks to keep the unit operating in the proud way it has functioned through the bitterness of fighting.

Sixty-eight of the Black Watch officers reached the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or higher on active service. No less than nine of these commanded the unit through its different moves toward its ultimate destination — Berlin. Lt.-Col. Travers, who is to dismiss his men forever at the Craig Street Drill Hall, was the youngest of the nine.

A decorated veteran of the first World War, Brig. (then Lt.-Col.) K. G. Blackader, was first and longest in command of the battalion. He took over in September, 1939, leading the unit through a year's training on this side of the pond and thence to its first overseas station in England. Winning the Military Cross for valor in crossing a canal in 1918, he, coincidentally was awarded another decoration, the D.S.O., for a channel crossing in this war.

Brig. Blackader's value as a soldier was evidenced by his appointment as Officer Commanding the Canadian 3rd Div., in which post he replaced Major-General "Iod" Keller, C.B.E., after the latter was wounded in Normandy. His dexterous handling of the unit during the first two years of war was largely responsible for its later successes. A Montrealer, who married overseas this year, he is expected home early in the New Year, being posted in command of "D" Group of Canada's Repatriation Unit in England at present.

Another well-known regimental name replaced Brig. Blackader on his promotion in January 1942 when Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie took over command of the battalion in England. To Col. Cantlie fell the task of teaching the Black Watch the fundamentals of new weapons of modern warfare, as well as the use of amphibious water crafts. Under his command the phrase "Defence of Britain" changed to the "Anticipation of Invasion". He relinquished his command to head for Western Canada as a training officer on the Pacific Coast. He is now discharged and back in civilian life.

The Cantlie name continued to hold sway over the Black Watch when Lt.-Col. S. S. T. Cantlie, E.D., replaced his cousin. The latter was O.C. when the Queen and Lord Wavell inspected the Black Watch, after which he was posted to army H.Q. for six months, being replaced by Brig. G. P. Henderson, O.B.E.

Face with 118 rivers to cross to

L.T.-COL. S. D. CANTLIE

He him was Lt.-Col. Eric Motzfeldt, badly wounded, who subsequently replaced his fallen comrade. Lt.-Col. Cantlie was mentioned in despatches for his outstanding leadership in the bitter fighting in the Caen and St. André sector. He is a cousin of Lt.-Col. S. D. Cantlie the latter a son of Lt.-Col. George Cantlie, Honorary Lt.-Col. of the 1st Battalion, who received the D.S.O. in the 1st World War.

Brig. G. P. Henderson, O.B.E., a Sotman who spent many years in Montreal, commanded the Black Watch during the six months absence of Lt.-Col. Stuart Cantlie from October, 1943 to March, 1944, during which time training continued in the south of England. Returning to England and Army H.Q., this officer was posted to civil affairs duties, and is now acting as Military Governor in the province of Schleswig-Holstein. Originally awarded the M.B.E. for his work with planting staffs early in the war, he has lately been raised in the Order to O.B.E. for his work in civil affairs.



L.T.-COL. E. M. MITCHELL

Lt.-Col. E. M. Mitchell, E.D., of Westmount, was appointed Officer Commanding the Black Watch following the death of Lt.-Col. Cantlie. During July to the end of September, 1944, it was his duty to rebuild the battalion with incoming reinforcements from the Dominion, even as the unit spearheaded the Canadian 2nd Division from St. André sur Orne to the Albert Canal in Belgium. After this extension advance Lt.-Col. Mitchell was posted as C.O. of a reinforcement and training battalion on the Continent and later in England.

Next in line to command the Black Watch unit was Lt.-Col. B.

Continued on Column 3.



One of the Black Watch's proudest days occurred early in the war, when Her Majesty the Queen, accompanied by General A. G. L. McNaughton and Lt. Hon. Vincent Massey, inspected the battalion in England. The two Black Watch officers with the officials party are, left to right, the Late Major George Fraser and the Late Lt.-Col. Stewart Cantlie, both of whom were killed in action.

comes home to Montreal sometime towards the latter end of this month, they might well be received as among the best Ambassadors of Canada.

The Black Watch has every reason to assume such a proud responsibility. Its history in Montreal goes back 80 years — an age, one might say, of "Elder Statesmen". Moreover it is affiliated to the oldest Highland Regiment in the British Army, which makes the circle complete — Norman, Saxon and Celt.

Right from the start of its existence the Black Watch has been a cementer of relations. The original Black Watch was raised from four independent companies under four Scottish chieftains.

their return home, served continuously on active service throughout the war. The 2nd Battalion, which first served 2½ months in the Internal Security Force, later spent 18 months as a component of the 7th Canadian Division. In addition the regiment has a 3rd and 4th Battalions in the Reserve Army; and a 42nd Reserve Veterans' Company which was probably the strongest in the Dominion.

In addition to that record, the regiment met all calls for reinforcements and supplied ten officers and a company of other ranks to the 2nd (reconstituted) Bn., Royal Rifles of Canada

(Continued on page 4)

to live down the reputation you fellows left in England."

"Oh well," replied the veteran, "cheer up, you'll have a damn sight worse time living up to the reputation we have in France."

Having swiped that neat little number from a book on the battle published after the 1st World War by R.C. Fetherstonhaugh, we scrounged another angle on stern discipline of the famed, Highland Regiment, this time from "A Short History of The Royal Highland Regiment, The Black Watch" by Col. P. P. Hutchinson, E.D., K.C., B.C.L., B.A.

"In 1851 the Birkenhead, a troopship, rounded the Cape of Good Hope in a storm and was driven on a reef. A detachment of 73rd was aboard. The Highland

up on parade and stood to attention. Not a man moved from the ranks as the ship sank — an outstanding example of the iron discipline of a great regiment."

## MILITARY MEDAL

Cpl. A. T. Nicholls, 25, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Nicholls, of 1497 Bournebois street, has been awarded the Military Medal for gallant and distinguished service overseas. His army career started in 1939 when he joined the reserve battalion of The Black Watch here. He enlisted at the outbreak of war and went overseas with the first battalion of The Black Watch in 1940. A brother, John Nicholls, served in the navy.

## History Made By . . .

Continued from Column 2.

R. Ritchie, E.D., of Montreal. Under his leadership the red hackle found its way through the clearance of Antwerp area, the Walcheren Islands and advanced as far as the Rhine. After a long period as commanding officer, he was released for the purpose of training reinforcements in England. Originally the signals officer of the Black Watch, he is now employed in repatriating troops from England to Canada. Lt.-Col. Ritchie was married overseas, is now the father of two children in the Old Country.

officers, "Almost too often in the forefront of battle." His arm is still in cast from his second serious wounding at Laren, Holland on April 5 last. His father is a Lutheran minister in Denmark and he has a brother stationed with the 2nd Canadian Corps H.Q.

Lt.-Col. Motzfeldt will be in command of the detachment of Black Watch overseas veterans who have already arrived home, and he is likely to lead some 200 or 400 of them marching behind the incoming troops in the homecoming parade.

Last but one of the nine O.C.'s to lead the Highlanders was Col. S. W. Thomson, D.S.O. M.C., who officiated at intervals between acting as Commander of the Canadian Infantry Brigade. He had previously covered himself with honors as officer commanding Seaforth Highlanders after V.E. Day he volunteered for service in the Far East and was promptly sent to Western Canada as a training officer.

Lt.-Col. Travers of Westmount, who is command as the Queen Elizabeth steams toward Halifax, is still in his twenties. He was educated at Lower Canada College and is in the advertising business in peacetime. Modest and quiet, he became very popular with the men of the regiment through his organizing activities in tennis and boxing, while still a Lieutenant. He was severely wounded in the leg on the Normandy Beachhead in June, 1944, and spent several months convalescing.

While serving as a major under Lt.-Col. Motzfeldt and Col. Thomson, he was actually commanding the Battalion upon the cessation of hostilities, as Col. Thomson was acting as a brigade commander while Lt.-Col. Motzfeldt was far from being in good health following his double wounding.



## GOOD SHOW BOYS!

WE'RE ALL PROUD OF YOU

Compliments of

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED  
OF MONTREAL

Copy of letter dated Aug. 15, 1944  
from Capt. J.P. Taylor, 1 R.H.C.  
to Lt.-Col. D. H. Taylor.

To begin with, I might say that you need never be ashamed of having belonged to The Black Watch. Our first battle was a river-crossing from Caen to Vaucelles which we attacked and took in daylight. There were no rest periods from then on, and battle after battle followed in quick succession. We took our casualties back, and reinforcements came forward to fill the gaps which at times were quite sizeable, c'est la Guerre. My company reacted superbly and, if I may be dramatic for a moment, I say that never have I felt the thrill of battle so deeply or been so proud and full of confidence as when I crossed the start line at the head of that happy, clean-cut bunch of kids (average age 21). All my advice and hate-talks had their effect; and after consolidation it was really incredible how few prisoners we sent back. Might say here that we were nearly always opposite the 1st or 25th SS Divs. They are the original "Hitler Jugend" or youth movement, and run from 14 to 20 years old; and a more fanatical, sneaky, sulky bunch of bastards I'll never again meet.

They knew every dirty trick and used them all, so we took bloody good care never to be on the receiving end of their treachery.

Our sixth battle came on July 25th, a rather fateful day for the Battalion. Zero was at 0330 hrs. and the idea (?) was to take three villages, all of which were strongly held. Our friends from the West had trouble with the first, so we bypassed to be on time. At our start line, which we found to be part of a Jerry position, it was then about 0500 hrs., the C.O. came forward to recce, and was hit by a machine-gun. Motzfeldt was also badly hit, so Phil Griffin took over the Bn. We had a quick "O" GP., fixed a new start line and took the first village; and I'm delighted to say we killed a Hell of a lot of Germans in doing so.

By 0800 hrs. we were in solid, so got organized for phase 2, the second village, and started off across country at 0900 hrs. to attack it. By then the Jerries were thoroughly awake as to what was going on, and from the start we had trouble from very heavy machine-gunning from the flanks, mortars and arty fire. The troops were steady as a rock and we kept going. I was the left forward Coy. and on my right was "B" Coy., then commanded by Sgt. Foam, all the officers having been knocked out. We over-ran two strong points, then I got hit so can't be accurate as to the rest of the story, but I understand they got to the objective.

Then the Jerries counter-attacked on a Div. Front supported by tanks and cut them off, which was easy to do as they were way out on a salient. Well, there were only stragglers got back. We hope there are prisoners and have reason to believe there are some wounded in German hands. So ends my story, and I guess you know about those who were killed. The news about Ronnie Bennett and Ted Neill rather shook me. All the others, except Frank Mitchell have been wounded.



CHAIRMAN

Lieut. H.R. McDougal  
c/o A. McKim Limited  
Dominion Square Bldg.,  
Montreal, Que.

SECRETARY

Major F. J. Smith, V.D.,  
c/o McCuaig Bros. & Co.,  
276 St. James Street,  
Montreal, Que.

(Contents passed by District Censor, but,  
for security to be treated as confidential)

THE BLACK WATCH (RHR) OF CANADA

APRIL 1945.

OFFICERS' BULLETIN NO. 5

G E N E R A L N O T E

In this first Bulletin of the New Year, all at home send to all of you on service abroad warmest greetings for the best of luck during 1945. May our New Year bring a speedy victory and your early return to Canada.

SECOND PROVISIONAL OFFICERS TRAINING SCHOOL CLASS

Given below is a list of members, together with their present ranks and appointments or retirements and, insofar as the information is available, their moves in the interim.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>1941 - 1943</u>	<u>PRESENT APPOINTMENT AND RANK</u>
Edmison, J. A.	CMHQ legal officer	Major at HQ., UNRRA
MacKay, A. O.	2 Royal Rifles (AF)	Town-Major Italy
Smith, A. L.	Capt. NDHQ	S.O.S. Med. Unfit
Turcot, J. P.	S.O.S. Res. Med. Unfit	L/Cpl. CITC., B48
Knowlton, P. H.	Bde. Staff (AF)	Major, O.S.C.B.2, Calgary
Newman, R.J.H.	Res. RHC. & AF Reinfsts.	Capt. 2 Royal Reg't. of Canada
Donaldson, J.R.	Lt. 3 RHC.	Capt. 3 RHC.
Ashbey, R. B.	Lt. 3 RHC	S.O.S.
Garland, H. S.	Lt. 3 RHC	S.O.S.
Havill, R. E.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC. & AF Reinfsts.	Lt. 1 RHC - Wounded, now in Canada
Baillie, J. F.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC. & AF Reinfsts.	Capt. 1 RHC
Bassett, J.W.H.	Lt. (R) RHC. Staff, 1st Corp. Major, 1 Seaforts of Canada	
Bennett, H. H.	Lt. (R) RHC. 1 Camerons, Ottawa. Killed Aug. 1944	
Buch, N.E.G.H.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC. & AF Reinfsts.	Capt. 1 RHC - P.O.W.
Burgess, H.M.	Lt. 4 RHC.	Pte. RCAMC (AF) Montreal
Backhouse, R.T.	Capt. 2 Royal Rifles (AF)	Major, C.A.A., B.L.A.
Birks, G.D.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC & AF Reinfsts.	Lt. 1 RHC - at Staff College, Canada
Bourne, C.G.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC & AF Reinfsts.	Major 1 RHC - Wounded
Candler, L.F.	Lt. Res. RHC & AF Reinfsts.	Lt. 1 RHC - now at SHAEF
Chapman, D.H.	Lt. 3 RHC & AF Reinfsts.	Capt. 1 RHC - died wounds in 44
Cook, E.K.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC & 2 (AF) RHC	Capt. Army of U.S.
Donald, G.A.	Lt. 3 RHC & CAC Overseas	Capt. - Staff College, Canada
Edge, W. A.	Lt. 3 RHC	Lt. RCM
Martin, J.E.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC & AF Reinfsts	Lt. 1 RHC - wounded - back in Canada
Martin, J.M.	Lt. 3 RHC & 2 RHC (AF)	Lt. 2 CBRG., CMF
Martineau, R.D.	Lt. Res. RHC & 2 RHC (AF)	1 RH, wounded, Capt. No.6 Holding Bn.
Mills, A.V.L.	Lt. Res. RHC & 2 RHC (AF)	Lt. 1 RHC - wounded.
Nesbitt, G.B.	Lt. Res. RHC & 2 RHC (AF)	Lt. CITC, A12.
Parker, H.H.	Lt. 3 RHC	Capt. Adjt. A & T Staff, 3 RHC
Porter, K.M.	Lt. 3 RHC	Lt. RCNVR. HMC. LCL (L) 262
Power, W.E.S.	Lt. 2 (R) RHC & DD4	Capt. DD4, Montreal South
Richardson, O.B.	Lt. Res. RHC & 2 RHC (AF)	Capt. H.Q. 51st Div.





Chairman

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Secretary

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The Black Watch (RHC) of Canada

Officers' Bulletin No. 6

June 10, 1945

(Contents passed by District Censor, but, for  
security to be treated as confidential)

General Note

Since the last Bulletin victory in Europe has been achieved. All at home are proudly and eternally grateful to all of you on Active Service who did so much to bring the German war to such a decisive and wonderful end. The Regt. at home looks forward to welcoming you home individually and collectively in the near future.

The Regt. Election Committee at the recent Annual Meeting reported that the Regiment's list of Officers on Active Service during this War now totals 494 of which 388 were still serving. This was made up as follows:

Officers supplied by NPAM and Res. Army RHC	278
Former RHC Officers who rejoined Active Force	56
Promoted from the ranks	75
Officers sent to 1 RHC from other Regts.	85
	<u>494</u>

These officers have been serving in 144 different units and staff formations.

Corps Reserve of the Regiment

The Regt. C. R. is steadily being built up and has had quite a notable war record, most of those officers appearing on it when war broke out having immediately returned to active duty. It is therefore thought that the following brief summary of its personnel still on active service and on the paper strength at home would be of interest to all officers.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>C. R. RANK</u>	<u>1939-1945</u>	<u>Present Appointment and Rank</u>
<u>On Active Service</u>			
Black, D.K.	Lieut.	- With RCE from Jr. rank to a CRE-Awarded DSO-Brig. HQ 2nd Cdn. Corps.	
Bogort, J.R.	Maj.	- Coy. OC. with Res. Unit	Pte. RCAMC
Buchanan, J.W.	Licut.	- Res. Unit & Lt. 1 RHC & Capt. 2nd Gordons	Capt. Canloan Twice wounded
Cameron, D.D.	Lieut.	- 13th CEF Veteran-Staff	Maj. Dir. of MI, NDHQ
Cleghorn, J.D.	Capt.	- A. T. Adj. & Staff MD No. 4,	Maj. Polar Bear Force
Cowans, D.C.	Lieut.	- Res. Unit & 2 RHC & 1 RHC	Maj. Recently retired
Donald, J.A.	Lieut.	- Res. Unit, 1 RHC & Staff	Capt. 1st Cdn. Move Control Unit



Chairman

Lieut. H. R. McDougall,  
§ A. McKim Limited,  
Dominion Square Building,  
Montreal, Que.



Secretary

Major F. J. Smith, V. D.,  
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The Black Watch (RHR) of Canada  
Officers' Bulletin No 7.

Sept. 15th, 1945.

(Contents passed by District Censor, but, for  
security to be treated as confidential)

General Note

For various reasons and after careful consideration it has been decided that this must be the last issue of the Bulletin. The Committee reached this decision reluctantly for the following reasons in particular: (a) the final end of the War lessens its usefulness; (b) recently a great many of our officers have returned and most will be home we expect by Christmas; (c) aside from the work involved issuing the Bulletin entails considerable expense; (d) its need will not be so great now that the Red Hackle magazine is being revived and that our mess committee has decided to go back to the pre-war custom of issuing a monthly notice of regimental activities. On the other hand the Committee realizes the Bulletin filled a need in its time and how much it has been appreciated by all officers. We are grateful for the interest taken in the Bulletin and the many expressions of appreciation received at Regt. H.Q..

Active Officers of the Reserve Unit

The general policy of the Regt. at home is gradually to replace the officers in the Reserve part of the Regt. who have not had overseas service during the present war by returned officers who have had such service. Already a number of former active service officers have returned to active duty with the Reserve Army. All who have not been overseas realize this policy and indeed many of them are most anxious to hand over to younger and more experienced officers as soon as possible. Regt. HQ, 2nd and 3rd Bns. have been greatly understrength in officers during the past year as the list below indicates; the authorized officer strength at present is 97. The following are those on strength now, an asterisk indicating officers who have had overseas service during this war.

Regt. HQ.

C. O. - Col. P.P. Hutchison E. D.

Regt. Adjt.- \*Maj. I. H. Louson

Ord. Offi. - Capt. G. MacKay

2nd Bn.

3rd Bn.

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